

GERMAN ARMIES SLACKEN DRIVE AGAINST SLAVS

The allies are prepared to sacrifice many men. The Germans are likely to put the most dependence on their second and third line defenses, relying upon machine guns and comparatively few men to hold the front line, which means that a difficult task is before their opponents.

Petrograd Reports Assaults Weakening; Teutons Rebuffed at Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The German aggressive on the eastern front has become noticeably weaker during the last few days. With the increasing extent of their penetration of Russian territory the impetuous drives with which the Germans for a time made fast headway against the Russians, carrying everything before them, have been gradually shortening out. At the same time the Russian opposition with the replenishment of the army's military supplies is growing daily more stubborn and resort is being had to bayonet attacks with confidence and vigor.

The assault on Dvinsk have been checked by the brilliant defense of Gen. Ruzsky and the operations here have come to a temporary standstill due to the exhaustion of both combatants after days of battling.

Stubborn Battles in Center.—The Russian staff has information that the Germans have undertaken a new grouping of their forces for an extensive flanking operation from the direction of Novo Grodek, southeast toward Nevege and Slutsk, on the highway to Bobruysk, the principal crossing of the great Berezina, between Borisov and the junction of the Berezina with the Dnieper.

East of Vilna shorthorn battles are raging in the region of Vileika, where the Germans have succeeded in advancing northward of Vileika to the eastward of the railway running from Molochno to Vileika and Polotsk. Battles also are progressing southwest of Vileika, but the latter point and Molochno Junction still remain in Russian hands.

British Warship Is Sunk.—**BERLIN, Sept. 27.**—One British warship was sunk and two others were damaged in the attack by a British squadron on German batteries along the Belgian coast, especially at Zebrugges, simultaneously with the launching of the allied new offensive movement on land, according to an official statement. After these losses the British ships withdrew.

The war office announced today that the allies' offensive in the neighborhood of Lille had been brought to a standstill by fierce German counter attacks.

The British attack in other sectors also is said to have broken down with very heavy losses to the attacking forces.

The war office concedes, however, that the French offensive has made further progress between Rheims and the Argonne.

Tells of British Loss.—British ships attacked the German coast batteries, especially at Zebrugges, the statement says. "The attack failed and after one ship had been sunk and two others were damaged the ships withdrew. Later a few shots were fired on the environs of Middelkerke by vessels which were lying in the far distance, and these were without result."

"Southwest of Lille the great enemy offensive has been brought to a standstill by a counter attack. Fierce shorthorn attacks by the enemy north and south of Loos broke down, with heavy losses to the British. In the region of Souchez also, and on both sides of Arras, all attacks were repulsed with sanguinary losses."

"The number of prisoners has been increased to twenty-five officers and 2,000 men. The booty in machine guns has been increased to fourteen."

"The French offensive between Rheims and the Argonne has made further progress. All attacks of the enemy, which were very fierce, especially on the Somme-Py road and east of the Aisne, failed with very heavy losses to the enemy. The number of prisoners taken there has been increased to more than forty officers and 3,000 men."

French Report on Battle.—**PARIS, Sept. 27.**—Progress in the fighting on the west front is described in the following statement: "To the north of Arras the situation is without modification. The enemy has reacted only feebly against the new positions occupied by our troops. The number of prisoners taken in that region exceeds 1,500."

"In Champagne the battle continues. Our troops are on a front taken before the second position of the German defense, marked by Hill No. 135, to the west of the Navarin farm, the South hill, the tree of Hill No. 135, and the village and hill of Tahore."

"The number of cannon exceeds seventy field guns and heavy pieces of which twenty-three were captured by the British army."

"The Germans undertook today in the Argonne an offensive movement which was completely stopped. On four positions they attempted an infantry assault on our positions at La Fille Morte. The enemy was able to reach only a few points of our first trench. He was stopped there by the fire from our supporting trenches, and has been repulsed elsewhere with heavy losses."

Fight Lasts Short Time.—After a few hours of intense fire, our troops that our batteries were dominant in the situation were transformed to certain conviction," says a wounded officer, who took part in the battle. "The moment for the attack was set for dawn. When the charge was ordered, the battalions, reinforced by reserve, bounded forward. The rush was so impetuous that the Germans still alive and unharmed in the battered works seemed unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back on our reserves to pick up while the attacking line went on."

British Transport Destroyed.—**MARSEILLES, France, Sept. 27.**—The British steamer Mital, a transport, was shelled and sunk by a German submarine Sept. 17 south of Crete. Its crew of thirty-four was picked up and landed at Piraeus, Greece. The sailors were taken from there to Mital by the Messageries Maritimes liner Memphis, which arrived here yesterday.

Five Submarines for Russia?—**Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 27.**—Five submarines under construction here were said today to be for the Russian navy, delivery to be made at Vladivostok. The boats after completion will be taken apart and shipped in sections on freight steamers.

Where Allies Are Battering German Lines.—The map presented herewith shows the battle line at the time the Germans had made their greatest advance in France, just previous to the great battle of the Marne, the positions which they occupied when they "dug themselves in" following the retreat after that battle and the positions now held, with the changes made in the month which followed the retirement of the Teuton forces culminating in the great offensive of the allies now in progress.

To the north the British, on both sides of La Bassée canal and the French on their right are attempting to break through and regain Lille. In the Champagne district the French are trying to smash the German lines at a point where if they succeed they will be able to force the retirement of the entire German triangle stretching to the west and the north and also force the retirement of the German forces which are seeking to drive through the Argonne region and cut in back of the French at Verdun.

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French Transport Sunk by Austrian Submarine.—**BERLIN, via Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Sept. 27.**—A French transport of 5,000 tons has been sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Libyan sea, according to an Athens telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung. The vessel was carrying coal from Malta to Cyprus.

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Where Allies Are Battering German Lines.



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BY CAROLYN WILSON.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—I had dinner the other night with five British officers and as usual the talk turned on a comparison of the spirit in the two countries.

One of the men who had been here but two weeks said that though Paris was a radiant city compared to London—a statement which amazed me, since the things which go to make up outward gaiety are lacking here—theaters, lights, beautiful gowns, sports, filled restaurants.

But I realized as he talked that strange constancy in a devotion from the usual and that to him the change which had taken place in the London which he knew so well must necessarily be ten times greater than the one to him—unseen change in Paris. And so very possibly this very reason which makes Paris citizens think London so gay when they go there.

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ENTENTE POWERS TO LEND GREECE TROOPS AND CASH

Guarantee Aid in Event of Attack by Enemy; Germans After Roumania's Help.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 27.—The Roumanian cabinet at a meeting today in which the mobilization of Bulgaria and Greece was discussed, decided that Roumanian troops will remain concentrated along the national frontiers.

The new developments in the Balkans, it was determined, were not of a nature to cause Roumanian to modify in any way the line of conduct it has pursued up to the present. Consequently Roumanian troops will remain concentrated along the national frontiers.

The cabinet did not consider the question of establishing martial law.

Requisitions Greek Ships.—**ATHENS, Sept. 27.**—The Greek government has requisitioned twenty merchant vessels for the transportation of troops. Among the vessels requisitioned are the transatlantic liners Themistocles, King Constantine, and Patria.

Bulgar Ultimatum to Serbia?—**BERLIN, Sept. 27.**—A dispatch from Sofia, given out here today by the Overseas News Agency, says it is rumored that Bulgaria has sent an ultimatum to Serbia and that the diplomatic representatives of the entente powers at Bulgaria are preparing to depart. The dispatch adds that this rumor has not been confirmed.

LUXEMBURG WILL BECOME HEADQUARTERS OF KAISER.—**EMPEROR HAS ISSUED ORDERS FOR REMOVAL OF HIS WAR STAFF TO WESTERN FRONT.**

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Emperor William intends to remove his headquarters to Luxembourg in October, it is declared in a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph company. Instructions already have been issued regarding the transfer, according to advices from Berlin, the dispatch adds.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which German troops passed through on their way to the attack on the French, is close to the fighting line at a crucial point in the western front. The city of Luxembourg is hardly more than fifty miles in a direct line from Verdun, at which the armies of the German crown prince have been driving at intervals for many months.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 25, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.49 cents per pound—Advertisement.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.—**ARRIVED.**—**ITALIA.**—New York. **EUROPA.**—New York. **ROMA.**—New York. **MINNEAPOLIS.**—New York. **ST. LOUIS.**—New York. **ST. PAUL.**—New York. **ST. CINCINNATI.**—New York. **ST. CLEVELAND.**—New York. **ST. COLUMBUS.**—New York. **ST. CINCINNATI.**—New York. **ST. CLEVELAND.**—New York. **ST. COLUMBUS.**—New York.

WIRELESS REPORT.—**UN. STATES.** Dist. net given Tuesday a. m.

THE PIANOLA-PIANO.—**(Electrically Equipped)**—**Requires No Pumping**—**MUSIC without touching fingers to keys, without pressure of foot upon pedal. Yet music which has the quality and color that come of the delicate elasticity of the human hand and the most responsive piano action. Music which is yours—which you swell to a crashing volume here, touch with a brilliant accent there, shade to a delightful diminuendo, weave and color with your mood—music which is your own expression, which voices the melody you have in your heart.**

The electrical equipment is positive in action, efficient and noiseless. It permits the playing of The Pianola without any physical effort whatever, yet with the retention of all the unequal elasticity of Pianola touch which can be secured only by pneumatic power and the perfect design of The Pianola action.

FOR DANCING.—For the playing of dance music, the electrically equipped Pianola is ideal. Employed with the standard Metro-Art Music rolls, the instrument plays itself absolutely without attention from any one. None need miss the enjoyment of the dancing, for, with this added feature, The Pianola is piano and musician combined.

Lyons & Healy.—**WABASH AVE. AND ADAMS ST.**

Weekly Fashion Notes For the Careful Dresser

It is impossible even for the sophisticated man-about-town to discriminate between the wear of a "Lytton Ideal" suit and the exclusive custom shop patron. The "Lytton Ideal" suit cost but \$25.

Nut brown tones are in high favor among the elite for fall. The delicate shades and ingenious mixtures express the artistry of weaving. The imported rough finished woollens smack of the good, old-fashioned, rough-hewn peasantry of bonnie Scotland.

Heather mixtures will also be worn among those of clothes discrimination, and sage green fannels will be the vogue with many. Suits in approved

designs, Attorneys' System made, at \$25 to \$45. Second and Third Floors.

English Chevretonne Walking Gloves stamp the wearer with the unmistakable insignia of distinction. The gloves are \$2.50. You are invited to see the Masson custom shop patron.

An indispensable part of every man's wardrobe is a traveling bag which fittingly reflects the refinement of his person. The Club Bags on our Fifth Floor are made of heavy corduroy, serged frames and corners, leather lined, with three pockets, made with the newest knife catch. Priced \$10.

THE HUB.—**Henry C. Lytton & Sons.**—**N. E. Cor. State and Jackson.**

ALLIES' BANK TO PAY RESPECT TO THE PACK.—**Bank President Admits Not Mere Sightseeing to Chicago.**

BULLETIN.—**New York, Sept. 27.**—The mission will lay before the bankers terms for the half dollar credit to the allies, those which have so far the public discussion of the plan, according to bankers' stipulations in the final conference before the departure of the mission for Chicago.

The five year notes, called 4-1/2 per cent bonds, offered to investors at a less than 98-1/2, it was stated the underwriting price will be the 97-1/2 figure, which is mentioned frequently since the discussion of the terms began some definite form.

That the six members of the French financial commission, a country trying to borrow half dollars for the allies, are commencing this morning merely as an act of good will toward the local bankers, the suggestion of the head of Chicago's largest bank, an institution identified with the packing industry, declared positively that the mission's purpose was not to hold conference with the bankers. Chicago bankers wished to drop the Blackstone and talk business to do.

The disposal of the current war by local bankers that the visit is understood to have been received from the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., through John A. Spooner, chairman of the board of the Union Trust and Transatlantic company.

The members of the commission which this city will act as host to, have been meeting, Lord Cecil of England, Sir Edward Hopkins, and Basil Blackett, C. B.

No Official Conference.—It is said no requests have been made for conferences with any bankers. Neither were the Chicago bankers advised of the coming of the mission. In conference with the bankers as such will take no part, will no doubt extend individual social courtesies to the committee.

The Commercial club has one of the entertainment for the distinguished guests, and a reception committee of James B. Fagan, Scott J. A. Spoor, Samuel Jones, M. Barnard, John Barton, F. H. Armstrong will meet them at the Chicago club they will be driven around the city.

Reception at Midway.—Later in the afternoon the C. O. association will give a reception at Midway club for Baron Reuss, chief justice of England. Full members of the Commercial club, a dinner at the Bis-ketene hotel of the visiting guests.

During their stay in the city, the members of the commission will be guarded. Chief of Detectives O'Brien, and a picked squad of men will be on hand at all times when the visitors arrive.

The commission's stay in the city one day's duration, and morning they will return to New York.

LEAVE EAST WELL GO.—**New York, Sept. 27.**—The New York Central train, which left for Chicago with Lord Reuss and his associates in the financial commission, was impeded as never before when of the Grand Central station.

After the train had been made road detectives went over the trucks and hearings.

RATE HIGHER THAN.—**LONDON, Sept. 25.**—A complaint is voiced by the financial press of the Times because of the rate of the Franco-Belgian from various quarters in France, such as German companies.

The assertion that this opposition to the effect of raising the rate of interest is to be 5 1/2 per cent, it certainly will be higher than expected.

Stanton & Co.—**30 West Washington Street.**

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL.—**AWARDED GOLD MEDAL SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.**

Be Careful.—**What MALTED MILK you drink Ask for HORLICK'S or you may get a cheap substitute and pay the same price.**

PLANT NOW PEONIES.—**Big Autumn Catalog FREE.**—**Vaughan's Seed Store.**—**Randolph Street near Dearborn.**

Kie Cert.—**USERS OF KIE.**—**On any Wieland Distribute the North.**—**For the tained thro pany.**—**Superior 470.**

Stop off at Omaha.—**STOPS OVERS ALLOWED ON ALL RAILROADS.**—**An Ideal American City.**—**Combines all the things which make a city a place to live in. Facilities for business; ideal opportunities for home life; city you will enjoy. For information write Bureau of Publicity, 1701 W. G. W. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.**—**THE BEST CITY OF ITS SIZE IN THE WORLD.**

Lyons & Healy.—**WABASH AVE. AND ADAMS ST.**

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

WILSON ORDERS U. S. WAR ON HAITI TO SAVE NATION

Intervention Necessary to Uphold Monroe Doctrine; Will Rule Destinies.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—War by presidential order is now being waged in Haiti by the United States. President Wilson has embarked upon a thorough job of intervention for the pacification of the island republic and the establishment of an American protectorate of an advanced type.

This miniature war up to date has cost the lives of three American marines and nearly 100 Haitians. Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the American forces, reported today the severest action of the campaign, which took place yesterday.

Sergeant John Platt of the marine corps, a native of Detroit, Mich., was killed and ten other marines wounded, some seriously. Fifty Haitians were killed in the battle.

U. S. Navy Rules All Ports.
The navy and the marines now are in complete control of the capital and all the ports of Haiti and order is being preserved in all the territory contiguous to the coast.

This government is now entering into a treaty with the American government whereby the negro republic henceforth will exist under the protection and supervision of Washington. The terms of this treaty, suppressed by the administration, were obtained today by THE TRIBUNE correspondent.

Secrecy shrouds the moves of the administration in regard to Haiti, and here are some of the questions the administration is being called upon to answer:

Why does not the president pacify Haiti by armed intervention?

Why did not the president permit the Haitians to take as long as they wanted and spill "as much blood as they pleased in settling their affairs," as he said of Mexico in his Indianapolis speech?

Intervention Was Necessary.
The administration has an answer to some of these questions. The administration viewpoint was outlined by THE TRIBUNE correspondent today by a cabinet member who is thoroughly conversant with every step that has been taken to establish American supremacy in Haiti and with the Wilson policy in Mexico.

In explaining the difference between Mexico and Haiti, the cabinet member said: "The difference is that in Mexico, the United States was not asked to intervene. In Haiti, the United States was asked to intervene."

Provisions of Treaty.
This is exactly what Roosevelt did to Santo Domingo, but the Democrats led by the Monroe doctrine. French warship was in the harbor of the capital and French marines had been landed to protect the French legation. It was up to the president either to intervene or permit the French to continue in occupation of American soil.

Refused Government Funds.
The reserve board issued a regulation permitting the redemption of reserve banks at 2 per cent. of commodity paper secured by warehouse receipts that had been discounted at no more than 6 per cent by member banks. This was designed to promote the loaning of money at easy rates.

Secretary McAdoo also offered to deposit government funds to be loaned on these terms. The Minneapolis and other western reserve banks replied that they had plenty of funds and that government money was not needed. The Minneapolis bank did not issue the notice of the new regulation to members banks.

Some Leading Figures in Bank Wrecking Trial.



JUDGE SAMUEL C. STONISH, 2. WILLIAM H. HOLLY, 3. CHARLES B. MUNDAY.

RESERVE BANK MAY BE CLOSED

Federal Board Dissatisfied with Attitude of Minneapolis Institution.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and his fellow members of the federal reserve board are so dissatisfied with the conduct of business by the federal reserve bank of Minneapolis that they may decide to close the institution and merge the northwest district with the territory of the Chicago reserve bank.

The complaint against the Minneapolis bank is that it has been inactive in promoting the loaning of money at reasonable rates on the grain crop. It is accused of "withholding the notice to member banks that commodity paper based on warehouse receipts would be discounted at 3 per cent."

Says Bank Refuses Business.
"The facts are," Treasurer Burke wrote, "that the reserve bank in Minneapolis does not appear to be trying to do any business."

"You understand that under the law the reserve board had the power to create not less than eight nor more than twelve reserve banks, and the power of the location of these banks was left to the reserve board. One of the reserve banks was located in Minneapolis. It was located there for the benefit of the people of the north-west. If there is no necessity for it there the reserve board will be glad to know this, and if we do not need it it can be abolished and the territory of the northwest made tributary to Chicago."

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Officially Open Encampment.
The encampment officially opened this morning with the arrival of Commander in Chief David J. Palmer and the formal dedication of the old census building as Camp Emory, the headquarters of the gathering. There were speeches and an impressive singing of America in a chorus of the quavering voices of several thousand singing men.

It is estimated that 25,000 veterans already have arrived in the city. Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana will have from 3,000 to 5,000 veterans in the grand review on Wednesday. Already Illinois is represented by nearly 1,000 veterans, while the other two states have registered about 1,200. It is the fond hope of the old soldiers from Illinois that they will have a larger representation in the parade than Pennsylvania, their nearest rival.

Fight on Headquarters Plan.
Illinois veterans are preparing to lead a fight against the proposed establishment of a national headquarters in Washington. Backed by Indiana and Iowa and probably by Michigan and Wisconsin, the old warriors today declared that they can defeat the proposed plan.

Maj. Robert Mann Woods, first adjutant general of the G. A. R., who is leading the fight against a permanent headquarters here, said the plan was "another effort to put the control of G. A. R. affairs into the hands of a small coterie of men."

A meeting to be held tomorrow morning will outline plans for the fight in convention.

Eight surviving members of the organization that once constituted President Lincoln's bodyguard answered to the roll call today. The ex-soldiers were addressed by the information received while the program was under way that one of the members of the guard, Nathaniel M. Page of Springfield, Mo., had been stricken with paralysis on the street while on his way to the reunion.

Holds Winona Sale Legal.
Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis Refuses to Set Aside Deal on Plea of Creditors.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 27.—Judge A. B. Anderson in federal court today dismissed the petition of creditors of the Winona assembly asking that he set aside the sale of the property on Aug. 30 for \$100,000 to E. O. Excell of Chicago, who represented the old management of the assembly.

J. E. McCloskey of Pittsburgh represented the creditors who filed the petition to disapprove the sale.

The reorganization of the assembly will begin soon with the division of the property. The debts of the assembly were \$200,000.

CAPITAL TAKEN BY G. A. R. VETS

Hotels and Streets Crowded with People Attending Annual Encampment.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—Tonight Washington is occupied—probably for the last time—by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Hotel lobbies are thronged with the grizzled veterans swapping yarns of fifty years ago, when they marched in the grand review before President Johnson. Every little while there is a commotion and the crowds pour into the streets and line the curbs to watch a rifle and drum corps marching by, playing its spirited tunes.

All day the streets have been alive with the figures of old soldiers scanning their surroundings for landmarks of the Washington of half a century ago. Hundreds gathered at the White House early this morning, but were disappointed to find it closed for repairs. Finally, the president ordered the public apartments thrown open to the old soldiers.

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Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis Refuses to Set Aside Deal on Plea of Creditors.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 27.—Judge A. B. Anderson in federal court today dismissed the petition of creditors of the Winona assembly asking that he set aside the sale of the property on Aug. 30 for \$100,000 to E. O. Excell of Chicago, who represented the old management of the assembly.

J. E. McCloskey of Pittsburgh represented the creditors who filed the petition to disapprove the sale.

The reorganization of the assembly will begin soon with the division of the property. The debts of the assembly were \$200,000.

Darrow's Reasons for Quitting Munday.

THOMAS CLARENCE DARROW will not be associated with the defense in the trial of Charles B. Munday at Morris, Ill. Here is the reason he gave last night:

"I resigned from the Munday defense because I could not afford to neglect my Chicago practice. Active connection with it would have necessitated my presence in Morris for the better part of two or three months, and I felt I could not remain there that long."

There are not those of attorneys for an innocent man seeking an immediate trial. "Some time ago I asked counsel for the defense if they wanted us to supply copies of the hundreds of pages in the Munday petition for a change of venue. The counsel said no. Perhaps I should have secured a written agreement, but I thought that I could trust the word of the gentlemen for the defense."

Immediately after Hogan closed Judge Stough overruled the motions and ordered the venire brought in.

MUNDAY LOSES FIRST SKIRMISH IN MORRIS TRIAL

Effort to Delay Hearing of Bank Wrecking Case Meets Defeat.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Morris, Ill., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—For two hours this afternoon, in the Grundy county circuit court, four lawyers argued, gesticulated, pounded tables, and passed back and forth intimations of bad faith. Then a serious faced man with iron gray hair and mustache leaned across the desk before the judge's seat, spoke quietly and firmly on the legal points at issue, and concluded:

"Sheriff, summon the venire."

So began the trial of Charles B. Munday on charges of conspiracy in connection with the failure of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank of Chicago and allied institutions of the so-called Lorrimer-Munday string.

Dilatory Tactics Begun.
The court had been in session only a few minutes when William A. Hogan, one of the Munday attorneys, presented a petition attacking the sufficiency of the transcripts filed by the state's attorney's office of Cook county and asking that the case be continued until proper transcripts were filed. In his argument Attorney Hogan for Munday answered a charge of dilatory tactics by saying the defense intended to do everything it can "under the law to protect the interests of our client." He admitted that if this motion prevailed there would be a delay of about two months.

Hogan Criticizes Methods.
"The state's attorney of Cook county and his assistant should not be allowed to file anything they want to before this court," said Attorney Hogan, in support of his motion. "I understand that the original documents have been brought to Morris by the carrier. The clerk of the Cook county Criminal court had no right to allow those original documents to be sent to Grundy county."

"Do you recall, Mr. Hogan," returned the judge, "that we had an understanding that the clerk would not be compelled to make copies of all those documents?"

"I do not," replied Hogan hotly. "I do not pretend to recall all that we said, but I know we said no agreement was made. Hogan opened the argument against the motion by the defense."

"This is not the time for making dilatory motions having no bearing on the merits of the case," he said. "These motions are not those of attorneys for an innocent man seeking an immediate trial."

"Some time ago I asked counsel for the defense if they wanted us to supply copies of the hundreds of pages in the Munday petition for a change of venue. The counsel said no. Perhaps I should have secured a written agreement, but I thought that I could trust the word of the gentlemen for the defense."

Immediately after Hogan closed Judge Stough overruled the motions and ordered the venire brought in.

Thirty-five men had been summoned. Barely half of them appeared. Others offered excuses to Judge Stough, as that there were only six remaining when the survivors entered the jury box. Judge Stough ordered the sheriff to draw and summon another panel of thirty, and adjourned court.

For the million American golfers Grantland Rice describes the Championship matches in "The Last of the Golf Barons" and Holworthy Hall writes a rattling good golf comedy-romance, "If It Interferes with Business," in this week's

Collier's

BOOZING SPELLS S-L-A-V-E-R-Y

OF MEN to that diseased condition of the system which forces continued indulgence. The "Neal Way" spells S-L-A-V-E-R-Y in three days—at home or head Neal Institute, No. 311-T East 4th street, Chicago (Oakland 435), or Springfield, Ill. Ask for information. All Drug Habitues are eventually treated in from one to three weeks.

69 Neal Institute in Principal Cities

Royal Saruk Rugs Specially Priced

IN the face of continually advancing prices of Persian Rugs, an agreeable surprise is awaiting you in the Royal Saruk Rugs we are showing this week.

Each one is a Pushman-Selected Specimen, which means the best of its kind—in color, quality and design. They are so reasonably priced that it leaves no excuse for buying the ordinary kind.

Size about 9x12 Feet
Specially priced at \$350.00
Up to 12x20 at \$967.50

Other sizes in between at proportional prices.
Rugs sent on approval to responsible parties anywhere.

Pushman Bros.
16 South Wabash Avenue—Near Madison
The Largest Oriental Rug House in America

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
ANNEX—THE STORE FOR MEN

Those Who Have Viewed This Showing Are Unanimous in the Opinion That

These Are Good Suits

Good from the standpoint of service they will give—good in tailoring and fit—and good, as regards value.

Then, too, one has the advantage of choosing from hundreds of smart fabrics and patterns.

Just the model and effect that you are looking for is probably here.

\$20 to \$50.
Third Floor.

The Trail of the Hawk by Sinclair Lewis

"It is a story to whet and revive the appetite of the most jaded consumer of fiction, a story that throbs with high spirits of adventure—questing, healthy, romantic, optimistic, resilient youth. . . . Realism may be colored and illumined by the romantic vision of youth, as Mr. Lewis shows. The interest of his story never slackens. It is crowded with incident and the characters are so human, and are drawn with such fine sympathy and genial humor, that they linger long in the memory."

—Pittsburgh Press.
\$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

BRIGHT WOMEN want a bright paper. Better NO BREAK-FAST than NO TRIBUNE.

Revell & Co.
Room Size Oriental Carpets

Average Size 8x12 feet
Your Choice, 95.00

Persian Mahal Carpets, unusual designs in soft tone effects. Also some bright pieces in the assortment.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.
Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

Mandel Brothers

The men's shop—second floor

An offer of first importance to the 'knight of the grip':

The "commercial man's suit"

—with two pairs of trousers—at 27.50

of trousers—at 27.50

Always to have in the satchel an extra pair of trousers, neatly pressed, is a convenience and an advantage of first importance. In one of these suits at 27.50 the "commercial man" secures

practically two suits for the price of one

and every suit Brokaw hand-tailored

Sizes to fit all men, whether of regular proportions, stout, slim or short. Styles of conservative character, and other models with all the snap that is new. The fabrics are such as we can highly recommend, and the patterns are correct to the last degree.

John B. Stetson green hats for fall and winter are here in full assortment—at 3.50

MANDEL BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

MANDEL BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

MANDEL BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

MANDEL BROTHERS
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MANDEL BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

Stetson **Browning** **King & Co.** **HATS** **CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS** **SHIRTS**

121 South State Street, Just North of Adams

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

\$15.00 and \$20.00

We have just received from our factory 1,000 suits and overcoats which we are going to sell for \$15.00 and \$20.00. All new models and new fabrics. Every garment has the standard Browning, King & Co. tailoring. Guaranteed to give you absolute satisfaction. The values are most unusual and you will find an actual saving in every instance.

Sizes for stouts, slim and regular figures. Extreme models for young men.

Other Suits and Overcoats, \$25 to \$40

Stetson
Browning
King & Co.
HATS
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
SHIRTS
121 South State Street, Just North of Adams

BENEFIT CONCERT PLANNED TO AID BILKED TOILERS

Prosperity—There Was None
at Lake Front and Chi-
cago Avenue.

Several weeks ago a group of persons evolved the idea of "promoting" an exposition on the lake front and Chicago avenue. The object of the exposition, they said, was to celebrate and promote prosperity, so they named it the Prosperity exposition.

Elaborate plans were laid, workmen hired, contracts drawn, and concessions sold. Posters were spread on billboards, and there was every evidence that employment would be given to a large number of workmen. For two weeks more than a hundred men worked getting the exposition ready for the opening day.

When that day arrived, however, the hand of sixty pieces was in the hand of the unpaid toilers at gates.

The gates were thrown open and the managers stood back waiting for the "rush." But there was no rush of patrons. Instead a crowd of unpaid workmen stood about the gates. They demanded their wages. The managers told them their wages were assured and promised within a few days all would be settled. Four days passed, but the workmen and musicians saw not a trace of prosperity. Then the creditors filed a petition of involuntary bankruptcy against the "promoters."

In Judge Carpenter's court yesterday the assets of the exposition company was shown to be about \$700.

The wages due the workmen and musicians who worked by the day amounted to more than \$1,000. When the case was called before Judge Carpenter there were nine laborers in overall, three old women, five girls, a dozen contractors, forty musicians, electricians, carpenters, and others, who demanded that they be paid.

No More than Carfare.

The laborers said they did not have more than car fare. One man in overalls said he had borrowed the car fare with which to ride to the federal building where he had hoped to receive the wages due him from the Prosperity exposition promoters.

Following a short hearing Judge Carpenter appointed Edwin D. Buell as receiver for the company. According to the chief creditors, there will not be enough to pay ten cents on the dollar. Following the hearing Martin Ballman, director of the band bearing his name, suggested a benefit performance be given for the laborers and other workmen who have wages coming to them.

Contractors Can Wait.

"The contractors and decorators can better afford to lose their money than the workmen," Mr. Ballman said. "They deserve some consideration. Some of them have sick families, and naturally they have nothing to pay their bills with. I am willing to donate the services of my band, and I will try to engage some well known singers to assist in raising the

amount due these laborers. All the money taken in above the amount that will cover the wages will be given to charity. I do not propose that any of the money is to be given to the contractors. It should only be given to the men who worked by the day."

FIFTY TAKE BICHLORIDE
OF MERCURY BY MISTAKE.

Poison Is Accidentally Mixed with
Nerve Tonic Served in Philadel-
phia Department Store.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—Bichloride of mercury is believed to have been given accidentally to at least fifty persons in a Market street department store today by a demonstrator of a nerve tonic. In consequence two persons are in the Jefferson hospital probably facing death, and while no other cases of poisoning have been reported to the police it is feared that residents of various sections of the city who patronized the store today may be in a similar condition.

Men, women, and children who passed the booth where the drink was being demonstrated were invited to sample the liquid. Almost every person who accepted the invitation complained that the drink was bitter. In consequence Miss Fawcett, a demonstrator for the manufacturer, summoned her supervisor and he sampled it. He, too, found it to be unusually bitter.

An investigation developed that a basin containing bichloride had accidentally been used to dilute the fluid.

LAY CORNERSTONE OF NEW
STATE CERAMICS BUILDING.

Exercises at University of Illinois
Attended by Many Noted Edu-
cators.

Urbana, Ill., Sept. 27.—The cornerstone of the new ceramics building at the University of Illinois was placed this afternoon. The building will be one of the most complete of its kind in the world.

William L. Abbott, president of the university's board of trustees, presided at the exercises at the University auditorium. Other men of prominence who participated in the ceremonies included Prof. Edward Orton Jr., dean of the college of engineering of Ohio State university; Richard J. Barr, Illinois state senator; and William D. Gates, representing the advisory board for the department of ceramic engineering.

The new building is being erected at a cost of \$125,000 including equipment. Its construction marks an important step in both the college of engineering and the department of ceramics of the university. The staff of ceramics department has been considerably strengthened within the last few years.

ELEVEN PENNSYLVANIA COAL
WORKERS ENTOMBED IN MINE

Fall of Rock Out Off Escape at
Coal Mine—Hope of Saving
Prisoners Abandoned.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 27.—Eleven mine workers were entombed today at the Coal Mine colliery of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company as the result of a fall of rock.

The fall was caused by a heavy blast and extends for fully 300 feet, blocking the single passage leading to the chamber in which the men were at work. Hope of reaching any of the men alive has been given up.

ECKHART GIVES SITE IN MEMORY OF HIS DAUGHTER

Building Committee Votes to
Name School for Girl After
Plea in Tears.

With shaking voice and tears in his eyes, John W. Eckhart denied yesterday to members of the board of education that he desired to sell his property at 1008 West Monroe street to the board. He said he had planned for many weeks to present the property as a memorial to his daughter, Miss Eunice Eckhart.

Mr. Eckhart's proposal was accepted by the building and grounds committee. And as a further assurance of his confidence in him, it voted to recommend to

the board that the school be erected on the site he called the Eunice Eckhart school.

The committee passed the recommendation for the approval of the site without a word regarding the trustee's property. The members were about to leave their seats, when Mr. Eckhart asked for an opportunity to speak.

Explains Interest in Site.

"I want to say," he said, "that a site was selected some time ago that I was interested in. I had been trying to remove the Marquette school from the neighborhood of hospitals by which it is almost surrounded. There are 1,800 children there, and I believe the location is not the best one for them. A site had been recommended at Monroe, Lincoln, Honor, and Adams streets, but I asked the sites committee to look at the block west. I own property there, and I had intended to donate it to the board. I had a daughter who has been called to another sphere, and I wished to give it as a memorial to her."

Mr. Eckhart then gave the secretary a letter making the formal offer of the property to the board.

Loeb Told in Confidence.

"Some time ago I met Mr. Eckhart at the 'Innocent club,'" said Jacob M. Loeb. "He told me in confidence of his plan to donate the property, and that he wished to have a memorial for his daughter, who had died. I feel that a great injustice has

been done to a good and honest man, and if there is any separation possible it ought to be done."

William Rothmann then spoke in behalf of Mr. Eckhart.

"In view of the unfortunate publicity which has been given to this incident," he said, "in which a woman sought to take note of the ease and facility with which persons are allowed to make false accusations against reputable persons before this board."

"I am informed that the woman who came before the buildings and grounds committee has no children in the school. She is in no way interested in the site. She is interested in venting her spite on Mr. Eckhart when it is known that he lent his influence to cleaning out West Madison street in that neighborhood."

Mr. Eckhart in his extreme modesty neglected to make public the fact he intended to donate the property. I knew it some weeks ago."

Michael J. Collins moved that the school be named after Miss Eckhart and that a rising vote of appreciation be taken. The motion carried unanimously.

Flags for New Citizens.

Judge Arnold Hands Each Appli-
cant for Naturalization Old
Glory for Lapel.

Judge Victor F. Arnold yesterday handed each applicant for naturalization an American flag for his lapel.

When Queen Elizabeth Went to the Theatre

In the early days of the playhouse—in Elizabeth's days—they stood up or sat on hard stools. If you were somebody you got a stool. As Elizabeth was a Big Somebody she got a cushion on hers.

Then they raised the curtain, hung a sign on a side wall asserting that this was a Donjon Keep, or a Ruined Mill, and everybody did their best to believe it.

You've been hearing a good deal lately about Triangle Plays.

Elizabeth's theater and the magic marvels of these Griffith-Ince-Sennett productions are the two extremes of dramatic art.

You'll see these Triangle Plays for the first time at the Studebaker Theatre, Saturday Evening, October 2nd.

Griffith, Ince and Sennett don't hang out little signs on little walls. They show you miles upon miles of wonderful natural country; peoples you have read about only in books. Their geography is only limited by their imaginations and the resources of this planet. They deal in big natural effects; mountains, rivers, plains and seas.

They don't hold you to one set of emotions, either, but rush you swiftly through the gamut of them all. They give you comedy, tragedy, laughter, tears, sympathetic smiles and tense drama all in rapid succession and—

All in the very best theatrical environment, for that is a vital part of the Triangle Plan—Comfort, Quality, Achievement—the very best the best men can do. You'll pay regular theatre prices and you'll get value received.

All you have to do is to go through the usual formality at the box office window of the Studebaker Theatre Saturday evening, October 2nd.

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION
New York

The Tobey Semi-Annual Sale Ends Saturday Night


FOR these last days further reductions have been made on numerous odd pieces, incomplete suites, etc., which must be closed out this week. As random illustrations of the excellent bargains presented we call attention to the following:

(We mention only a few—there are hundreds of others equally good—but in most cases only one piece or suite of a kind.)

Former Price.	Sale Price.
Antique Mahogany Easy Chair, velvet, down cushion.....	\$ 100.00 \$ 49.00
Adam Antique Mahogany Settee, cane.....	50.00 19.00
Walnut Wardrobe-Chiffonier.....	110.00 49.00
Fumed Oak Hall Mirror.....	23.00 9.50
Fumed Oak Bookcase.....	39.00 15.00
Tobey-Made Mahogany Sofa.....	315.00 95.00
Tobey-Made Arm Chair.....	224.00 80.00
Charles II. Old Oak Rocker, tapestry.....	21.00 7.50
Queen Anne Overstuffed Davenport, loose cushions, mulberry velvet.....	114.00 59.00
White Iron Bed.....	9.00 3.00
Walnut Dresser.....	80.00 39.00
Enameled Dresser, Chiffonier and Dressing Table; 3 pieces.....	215.00 95.00
Enameled Bedroom Suite, 11 pieces.....	1,200.00 325.00
Gray Oak Sideboard.....	54.00 19.00
Adam Antique Mahogany Side Table.....	65.00 25.00

Most of our regular stock is also marked at reductions during this sale. Goods selected now will be held for future delivery at any time desired. Customers who have not opened accounts with us are cordially invited to do so.

The Tobey Furniture Company
Wabash Avenue and Washington Street



NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

**Familiar to All Business Men—
The Sign of Good Service**

It is a service that is one of the greatest aids to the busy man, including, as it does, the

20th Century Limited

the famous all-steel overnight train to

New York and Boston

Leave Chicago 12:40 noon Arrive New York 9:40 a. m. Leave New York 11:55 a. m. Arrive Boston 11:55 a. m.

The Route is "Water Level"—You Can Sleep

All New York passengers arrive at Grand Central Terminal, the heart of New York, and the only terminal on all lines of local transportation—subway, surface and elevated, making possible the least amount of delay in reaching any part of the city including Brooklyn.

Ten Other Fast Daily Trains

Between Chicago and the East, including the ever popular Lake Shore Limited and the fast morning train, Lake Shore Number 24, connecting a service unsurpassed in excellence.

New York Central Lines

New York Central R. R. (Lake Shore)

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full information at CHICAGO TICKET OFFICES

100 Clark St., Corner Monroe Place Randolph 1200 Automatic 100-422
La Salle Street Station—Phone Wabash 420

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.



"Field Special" Shoes

For Growing Feet

The straight lines and broad toes have a tendency to do away with the danger of broken arches and other foot troubles that appear in after years if the selection of the child's shoe is not made with care.

The tips of the Gunmetal styles are made of sole leather and are almost indestructible. Gunmetal, patent or kid vamps, full grain insoles, mat kid tops and the Goodyear welt are some of the strong points of the "Field Special" Shoe.

The Sizes:
Children's, 8 to 11, \$2.50
Misses' and Youth's, 11 to 2, \$3.00

Juvenile Floor—The Fourth South Room, State Street

RESORTS AND HOTELS

New Kaiserhof Hotel

450 Rooms—150 up
300 Baths—2 up
Most Centrally Located
One Block from
Grand Central
Station
Broadway
and
42nd Street

Clark St. and Jackson Blvd.
Chicago

Briggs House

Randolph and 5th Ave., Chicago
A Block from City Hall Square
Location Most Central
200 Modern Rooms Restaurant Facilities Unsurpassed
Rates Per Day, \$1 and \$1.50
With Bath, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50

PLAZA HOTEL

North Avenue and North Clark St.
FINE ROOM AND BATH, \$1.50

HOTEL LA SALLE

FIVE MAGNIFICENT RESTAURANTS
LA SALLE and MADISON STREETS
ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

HEALTH RESORTS

GRAND VIEW HEALTH RESORT

LESS THAN 3 HOURS FROM CHICAGO

MUD BATHS

"NATURE'S CURE" FOR
RHEUMATISM
SCURF AND KINDRED DISEASES
Wonderful Results in a very short time
Address to: Grand View Health Resort
WAUKESHA MOOR BATH CO.
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN
Open all the Year Round

Why Travel So Far When Health is Near

North Shore Health Resort

If you need Medical Attention write or phone
Phone Franklin 211
North Shore Health Resort
Winnetka, Ill.

HEALTH-ATORIUM

DRUGLESS METHODS
Scientific Feeding and Milk Diet, various diets—Special Adjustments—Nervous and Affected Cases—Baths—Massage—Health Instruction
Marvelous Results Obtained
Both medical and non-medical, studies of the mind, although no medicine is used, in the treatment of all ailments. Address 438
100 West Madison, 438 West Madison, Chicago

FIGHTING PA DOFFS HIS TO AID MO

Williams Demands P
Mrs. Carlson, Arre
Taking Own C

"Has a Mother a R
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the "fighting parson" of
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and brought it to "The Tri
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Margaret Carlson, who
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arrested, and now is being
charge. The "fighting
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to his plea and plan:

BY THE REV. E. L. W
Married at 13, a mother
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goes boldly to the home of
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FIGHTING PARSON DOFFS HIS COAT TO AID MOTHER

Williams Demands Public Help
Mrs. Carlson, Arrested for
Taking Own Child.

"Has a Mother a Right to Her Baby?" The Rev. Elmer L. Williams, the "fighting parson" of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, says she has. He wrote an article of the above title and brought it to "The Tribune" yesterday. Furthermore, he intends to see that the law is enforced to protect that right, the particular mother being Margaret Carlson, who kidnapped her baby, adopted by a Peoria woman, was arrested, and now is being taken to see the charge. "The fighting parson" has charged his debs for another fight. Here is his plea and plan:

BY THE REV. E. L. WILLIAMS.
Married at 15, a mother at 19, her husband earning only \$13 a week when he could get employment, deprived of her baby by fraud, Margaret Carlson goes bodily to the home of the woman who has adopted her baby under false representation, and brings the 15 months old baby from Peoria to Chicago. The child was pale and sick. The sheriff of Peoria county, armed with a warrant from Peoria county, came to Chicago yesterday and arrested Mrs. Carlson for kidnapping her own baby and took her back to Peoria to jail.

Young Husband Follows.
Her young husband drew his week's pay, \$15, and followed her. He is only a boy—will soon be penniless and jobless, and the furniture, which was mortgaged to pay expenses of recovering the child will be sacrificed and an old grandmother scarcely able to walk across the room will be homeless.

There are many women of wealth who will read these lines as they hold their own babies next to their mother's hearts.

Will not these mothers come to the aid of this unhappy young wife and mother who must fight for her liberty and her baby as well?

Must Raise a Fund.
If the story of suffering in Belgium or Poland opens purses, will not the suffering of a little family in our city do the same? Money must be had at once to pay traveling expenses of witnesses, attorneys, and to keep the old grandmother provided with food and shelter until the young bread-winner returns. Had this mother been drowned in

Kidnapers of Own Baby and Child They Fight to Keep.



MRS. MARGARET CARLSON
GODFREY CARLSON SR. and JR.

Here is the family the Rev. Elmer L. Williams, "fighting parson" of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, has stripped off his coat to keep intact. Margaret Carlson, the mother, is in the custody of a Peoria deputy sheriff, accused of kidnapping her baby, which previously was adopted by a Peoria woman. The father, a small wage earner, drew his pay

the Eastland disaster many would hasten to help her babe and old grandmother. But the dull, prosaic thing, POVERTY, is to blame.

But surely this is tragic enough to stir the hearts and move the sympathies of good women. A purse is being made up to rescue this little family. The money will be judiciously spent and a strict accounting made to all contributors. Let those who are willing to help send checks payable to "CHICAGO TRIBUNE Carlson fund."

PAINTS WHEN RE-ARRESTED.
Here is the City Press report of Mrs. Carlson's second arrest: "Mrs. Margaret Carlson, 922 Sedgwick street, arrested late Saturday on a complaint made in Peoria, Ill.,

charging her with kidnapping her own son, Godfrey, 14 months old, and released on bond, fainting in a corridor off the South Clark street court yesterday when rearrested by Deputy Sheriff Lichtwies of Peoria."

HOYNE'S COAT IS MISSING.
State's Attorney Appeals to Police to Find Cravenette That Disappears from His Auto.

State's Attorney Mayley Hoyne reported to the Hyde Park police last night that a cravenette coat belonging to him was lost or stolen from an automobile between the University club and the Hoyne residence, 5136 Blackstone avenue.

UNION SIDE OF MINE WAR TOLD TO ROCKEFELLER

He Denies Responsibility for
Tragedy at Ludlow; Hears
Story from Women.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.
Denver, Colo., Sept. 27.—(Special.)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. listened for three hours tonight to the sordid story of the Ludlow massacre from the miners' side. Eleven children and two women lost their lives in this tent colony during the fighting between the militia and the strikers. Mrs. Lee Champion and Mrs. Sarah L. Scanlan, president and secretary, respectively, of the Colorado Justice league, presented the union side. They also charged to Mr. Rockefeller's face that his Colorado Fuel and Iron company was behind these massacres and that funds of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company were paid to members of the militia at the time they were shooting at the miners.

They also told Mr. Rockefeller that if John L. Lawson, the miners' leader now in jail on a life sentence, is guilty of murder, then he, Mr. Rockefeller, is equally guilty of the killing of men, women, and children during the civil war.

Rockefeller Denies Accusations.
Rockefeller with some heat denied all the charges. He told Mrs. Champion, according to her version of the conference, that if any money of the Rockefeller interests was used to pay state militia, he didn't know it. He disclaimed all responsibility for any acts of the militia and insisted that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was in no way responsible for any of the terrible acts, according to the information he had.

Mrs. Champion then offered to submit to him documentary evidence in proof of the charge that "murderers and thugs released from the penitentiaries were given jobs by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and that while drawing pay as employees of the Rockefeller company they were in the militia."

Mr. Rockefeller refused to accept the documents Mrs. Champion tendered.

Hopes to Prevent Troubles.
Mr. Rockefeller did, however, listen to Mrs. Champion's portrayal of the horrors as charged by the union men, and at its conclusion he told her with some feeling that to prevent a recurrence of just such things in the Colorado field was the real purpose of his visit at this time.

and his observation on collective bargaining with her understanding that he was referring to the United Mine Workers.

"The question of recognizing the United Mine Workers was not raised," Rockefeller said to the newspaper men. "I did say to Mrs. Champion that since the question of the union had been raised my attitude on that was fully covered in my statement read before the federal industrial commission in New York."

Attitude on Miners' Trials.
At first Rockefeller refused to comment on the conference, but when told that Mrs. Champion gathered the impression he intended to recognize the miners' union he consented to clear up that one point.

Mrs. Champion also asked him what he was going to do about John R. Lawson and about the 400 union miners who have been indicted since the strike and are now awaiting trial. He replied that he had nothing to do with that, as it was a state matter and for the courts to handle. "I understood all that," I told Mr. Rockefeller," Mrs. Champion said, "and then I told him that nevertheless one word from him would do a lot toward getting a fair deal for these imprisoned miners. That was my opinion, and I believe it is correct, but Mr. Rockefeller would not listen to that suggestion."

"I am certain, however, that he was greatly impressed with the union side, and I believe he is sincere. I believe he really wants to do better in Colorado and I believe he will."

Rockefeller Gives Close Attention.
"The Ludlow massacre statement pained him very much. I could see that he didn't want to talk about that. But he was deeply interested in all that we had to say and listened closely. He didn't shut us off at all but let us tell our whole story, except that he didn't care to see our documentary proof or to go into the question of using his influence with the state officials in the matter of getting these miners released."

Mrs. Champion said that he impressed her as telling the truth when he said he didn't know of many things she complained of.

"He said he would not assume personal responsibility for any of these charges and that he had full confidence in the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company," she said. "He had been blamed for many things that he had no knowledge of. He said his desire was to correct any evils that might exist, and my prediction is that he will right many of these things."

Won't Interfere with Courts.
"While he said he was sorry for Lawson and other miners involved and would like to see the cases disposed of, he refused a second time to interfere in these cases in any way."

"Then I told him what the militia had done, as we have gathered the evidence to prove. I told him how the militia, many of whom were drunk at the time, fired on women and children, and even fired on women who were running away at the time."

"We are going through with this whole investigation, no matter what Mr. Rockefeller does. We haven't many newspapers that will print our side, but the world must know it in the end, and know why Colorado was disgraced before the whole world and why such wrongs were done against our women and children."

Mrs. Champion is the wife of an independent mine owner on the other side of the range. She said that about 100 women belonged to the league and that they proposed making the strike a political issue in the next campaign.

RIGID QUARANTINE ORDER EFFECTS MUCH OF ILLINOIS

State Veterinarian Forbids Shipment To or From Many Counties Except for Early Slaughter.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27.—Absolute prohibition of interstate shipment of cattle, sheep, or swine originating within the quarantine portion of Illinois, except for immediate slaughter, is ordered in advance received here today from State Veterinarian Dyson. All shipments of cattle, sheep, or swine into or out of close quarantined areas are prohibited.

The following classification of territory relating to the foot and mouth disease is made:

Restricted areas (counties):
Boone, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Clay, Cumberland, DeWitt, Douglas, DuPage, Edwards, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Hamilton, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Jasper, Johnson, Kane, Kanawha, Kendall, Knox, Lincoln, Logan, Madison, Mahan, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Morgan, Montgomery, Mount Vernon, Newton, Norman, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Rock, Rock Island, Sangamon, Shelby, Scott, Shawnee, Stark, Stearns, Sullivan, Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Woodford.

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MARSHALL FIELD & CO

INTERIOR DECORATIONS & FURNISHINGS
The last three days of the September sale of Dinner Sets afford the looked-for opportunity to save on sets priced from \$10.00 to \$400.00.

The New Soumac Loom Tufted Rugs Are Now on Display.

"My, how beautiful!" exclaimed a visitor to this section when she saw these new Rugs displayed in such fitting surroundings. It is our aim to make choosing convenient. The present showing accomplishes this.

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SPECIAL 1—150 Hamadan Persian Rugs, about 2.3x4 ft., \$7.50 to \$8.00.

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SPECIAL 3—50 beautiful Moslems, most of them with small figures; about 3.6x6, \$22.50 to \$30.00.

We direct special attention to our facilities for Cleaning and Repairing both Oriental and Domestic Rugs. Phone Private Exchange One, local 115.

The Oriental Rug Section, Third Floor.

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A September Sale of 1,200 New Bed Comforters

In Five Special Price Groups

And the remarkable values presented in each group make the anticipation of winter needs a matter for favorable consideration.

At \$1.95—

Comforts covered in pretty patterns of silk-line in many color combinations, filled with pure cotton, size 72x84 inches.

At \$2.25—

Comforts covered in figured silk-line with plain silk mull borders to match, filled with pure white cotton, size 72x78 inches.

At \$3.35—

Comforts covered in figured silk-and-cotton broche with plain silk mull broche borders to match, filled with fluffy cotton, size 72x78 inches.

Indeed, these assortments are so attractively priced, so complete and each individual comforter is so good, that they strongly urge your early attention.

Seventh Floor, South Room.

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Grow up with a bank that can help you.

Why not carry your checking account with the Central Trust Company, where commercial loans are also made and where you and your family can likewise carry your savings accounts?

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It's easy to learn the new dances with the music of the Victrola.

The Fox Trot, Castle Polka, and all the other new dances—all played loud and clear and in perfect time. There are Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$10 to \$250—at all Victor dealers. Victor Talking Machine Co. Camden, N. J.

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We have the latest styles of machines that the Victor Company has produced. We give special instructions as to how to play Records to obtain perfect tonal results. We deliver promptly and install your Victrola to the best acoustical advantage. Wurlitzer terms are most liberal. You pay for the records only 30 days later first payment on Victrola.

VICTROLA X \$75 MAHOGANY OR OAK With 24 Selections, 15 Double Disc Records. \$5 Cash, \$5 Monthly.	VICTROLA XI \$100 MAHOGANY OR OAK With 24 Selections, 15 Double Disc Records. \$10 Cash, \$5 Monthly.	VICTROLA XIV \$150 MAHOGANY OR OAK With 36 Selections, 18 10-inch Double Disc Records. \$15 Cash, \$5 Monthly.	VICTROLA XVI \$200 MAHOGANY OR OAK With 48 Selections or 24 10-inch Double Disc Records. \$20 Cash, \$10 Monthly.	VICTROLA IX-38 \$250 Mahogany or Oak With 36 Selections, 18 Double Disc Records. \$25 Cash, \$10 Weekly.
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THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 6074 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915:

Daily 236,807
Sunday 109,460

The above figures are certified of all papers which have been wanted, collected, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were mailed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

LORD READING'S VISIT.

The lord west greets Lord Reading as a distinguished official visiting us in pursuit of his patriotic duty.

In common with other foreigners Lord Reading has seen this country through the coloring glass of New York.

In his dealings with this country New York has been broker, extracting its commission from both buyer and seller.

Having handled war orders at exorbitant profits, having thimble-rigged stocks to the extent of over half a billion dollars, the New York speculators coolly suggested that the bankers of the country float a billion dollar allies' loan, paying the New York money trust the customary large commission for the privilege.

American bankers who have taken no pound of flesh from any of the warring nations have been slow to see why they should undertake a large loan, to be sure, somewhat doubtful loan at a low rate of interest and pay New York's frenzied financiers a bonus for the privilege.

Doubtless not appreciating in how few hands the war profits have been concentrated, Lord Reading and his associates have been surprised at the cynicism displayed by the bulk of the American bankers. Lord Reading has done wisely to break from the "foreign interpreters" to come into the center of the country to meet the representative American financiers, to put his business proposition to them directly, and to learn with his own senses the attitude of American business men.

We greet him with hospitality and assure him business dealings on a business basis without undue loans or stock manipulation as a part of the transaction.

BIBLE READING TODAY.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE have selected the Bible as one of the twenty-five best books for girls. The other twenty-four were chosen by an expert of the public library, and they include, as we should expect, the names of most early favorites of all children.

It would be interesting to know just how many of those who voted for the Bible are really familiar with it. It would be a conventionally correct work to suggest to a child. Half a century ago people began to discover the literary merit of the Bible. Talk about its superb style and its poetry was urged upon each new crop of children with increasing emphasis. It was finally placed on the shelf beside Shakespeare's complete works and denominated immortal literature. Doubtless it is. It now assumes a place beside Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare as something every nice girl should read.

We sincerely hope that this inclusion in the list of twenty-five best books does not indicate a diminution in its importance. Our grandfathers, our fathers even, were conversant with the Bible. They learned chapter upon chapter of it when they were young. It was impressed upon them indelibly and their culture was largely built upon it.

Most of the books in the list of twenty-four are in fact colored with Biblical lore. Much of all American and English literature is in a sense derivative of it. Habits of thought were based for generations on a common knowledge of the writings. The more elderly of our politicians still use it with force and effect in their speeches. It has been the common denominator of American thought.

But a suspicion always rests upon formulated lists of best books. They have about them the stamp of preserved reputability. There are boys who have not read Robinson Crusoe and girls who have not followed Alice through the looking glass. Can it be that the Bible is no longer taken for granted in American homes?

The twenty-four books are valuable books. Most of them, if not all, will be devoured by many more generations of children. If they are not read there is so much pleasure lost. If the Bible is neglected the loss is more imposing. We shall then be losing touch with our ancestors, and, at the least, repudiating a rich inheritance.

AN UNDEMOCRATIC DEMOCRAT.

Our esteemed neighbor, the Peoria Journal, is worth with THE TRIBUNE for protesting against the concealment of the facts of Mexican anarchy by the administration and asks:

"Does it think that the Mexican situation would be improved by calling into consultation a hundred million Americans with conflicting views—including nagging editors of THE TRIBUNE type? The people expect Mr. Wilson to take care of these executive problems. That's what they elected him for."

Is it possible that Mr. Piatt's brief reference to our diplomatic situation has infected him with so extreme a case of diplomatic self-confidence? We had thought it was our American conviction that consultation with the people is the only safe basis for the development of national policy. If presidents are elected to substitute their judgment for that of the people in matters of the highest public concern, Mr. Piatt has made the discovery in advance of THE TRIBUNE.

If intervention in Mexico is an "executive problem" to be solved by the public conscience, we would do well to rid ourselves of the notion that there are important differences between our system of regulating international relations and that of any confused abso-

lutism. Secret diplomacy, against which we have rallied so bitterly since the European explosion was set off, is secret diplomacy whether it is in Vienna or Washington. An ingenious parliamentarian may not discern this. But the common sense of the American public will.

Official censorship at Washington has prevented the American public from coming to an intelligent conclusion after consideration of all the salient facts. But the course of known events and such facts as have transpired despite censorship have not fortified the confidence of the public in the wisdom of the administration's handling of our Mexican relations. On the contrary, we believe, distrust has grown steadily and is not likely to be lessened by the garbling of Red Cross agents whose observations in the field cannot be squared with the government's policy, if it may be said to have any policy.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

The south is secured, as usual, to the Democratic ticket. The east, in all probability, is secured to the Republican ticket.

The next presidential campaign will be won and lost in the middle west.

THE TRIBUNE presents this for the consideration of the leaders of the Republican party. It is an obvious consideration. But the obvious has been ignored in politics more than once. It was ignored in the convention of 1912.

If it is ignored again in 1916, the result will be essentially what it was in 1912. Whether there is a large third party vote or a small, or none at all, progressive Republicans, liberal Republicans, or independents will not vote like sheep for any Republican nominee or for any platform.

The theory that a number of party magicians can rub the full dinner pail and summon the party success is beautiful but not reliable. That there is a strong current running toward conservatism in legislation and political action may be conceded. Business conditions, except for war supply, are bad. There is unemployment, stagnation, and anxiety. There is fear of the effect upon American manufacture and business of competition after the war. There is a demand for protective measures of tariff revision, and, if we may borrow the president's term, there is a psychological condition favorable to Republican hopes.

But Mr. Wilson is not going to be an easy man to beat. In fact, unless the present war conditions change materially he will be a difficult man to beat, and high handed reaction in the Republican party will make his success almost certain.

If Republican leaders propose to organize victory they will remember that neither the United States nor the Republican party steps at the Alleghenies and they will not delude themselves with the notion that the revolt of 1912 was merely a bad dream of the bosses.

INTEREST AND THE COTTON LOAN.

One reads in one section of the paper that some southern bankers are in fine indignation because Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo insists, as a condition precedent to advancing money to member banks of the federal reserve system in the south on paper discounted at a low rate, that the same member banks agree to make loans to embarrassed cotton planters at a correspondingly low rate of interest. These bankers are bitter because the secretary dares to insinuate that they are willing to hold up the planters in order to make a profit. What a pitiless man he must be!

Another view of the matter is disclosed, however, when one reads in another section a speech made by W. P. G. Harding, a southern member of the federal reserve board. He asserts there are five national banks in Alabama whose maximum rates of interest average 26 per cent, the rate in one case being 60 per cent and in another 84; in Arkansas, one national bank charging 120 per cent, another 50 per cent, another 60 per cent, and another 25 per cent; in Georgia eleven banks charging an average maximum of about 30 per cent, and in Texas of 100 per cent. The high rates are not confined exclusively to the south by any means, but it is the complaint of the southern bankers that is under discussion.

In consideration of these facts Secretary McAdoo seems not unreasonable in suggesting, as he puts an extra \$30,000,000 of the government's at the disposal of the south, that the money should be let out by them at decent terms.

Some day this shedding of crocodile tears is going to be cast aside as an unlikely method. The public reads the newspapers and is getting wise to crooked business that hides behind this hypersensitiveness and the charge that any legislation that interferes with their particular excess profits is ruining business. The honest men with such tender feelings will cease squealing when they are not caught by a social measure, and the dishonest ones will not dare to and will do so ineffectively if they try to.

In the meantime, if the cotton situation does not come out satisfactorily, the commercial interests of the north as well as the public will know where to fix the blame.

Editorial of the Day.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

(From the Omaha Daily Bee.)

While Mr. Bryan was secretary of state his Commoner devoted from six to ten pages of each issue to the "Work of the Departments," explaining in sympathetic detail with many praiseworthy adjectives what was being done at Washington under direction of his cabinet colleagues. When this feature was inaugurated it was explained, as we recollect it, that nothing was more important to the people than the administration of their government, and that to keep them correctly informed of the valuable and valiant service which the Democratic party, with the advent of President Wilson, was able to render, took precedence of everything except Mr. Bryan's personal expounding of Democratic doctrine.

Mr. Bryan is no longer secretary of state, and the "Work of the Departments" is no longer narrated in the Commoner. What his successor and his former colleagues are doing to save the country and remedy the ills from which the oppressed people have been suffering is apparently no longer of paramount importance. With Mr. Bryan's retirement the space which was to instruct and elevate our citizenship by keeping them informed of what is doing for their benefit by the Democratic officeholders and pie-baiters has suddenly succumbed to more pressing demands.

Far be it from us to suggest that since Mr. Bryan became a private citizen the "Work of the Departments" has deteriorated so that it is no longer worth mentioning, much less praising. For us to hint such a thing would subject us to the charge of black Republicanism and rank partisanship. Nonetheless, the mysterious disappearance from the Commoner of this unique literary feature calls loudly for the best detective talent for its speedy unraveling.

A LINE O'TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE.

An Unsentimental Journey.

THE author of "The Old Oaken Bucket" ever revisited the scenes of his childhood? If he did, he probably found the ancient water-carrier much smaller and less attractive than fond recollection had imagined. Or perhaps some city millionaire had bought the farm, and loosed a landscape gardener in the orchard and meadow and deep tangled wildwood, and this person had ravaged the old place until it was unrecognizable. Advice to the sentimental native: Don't return.

Latish in the afternoon we left Boston in a motor car. Not knowing how good the roads were, except by hearsay, and being rather in a hurry to get somewhere before night-fall, I passed through Concord without so much as a glance at the famous birthplaces scattered around that section. My destination was the scene of my own nativity, in the Berkshire hills—not that I was especially desirous to see it, but it was a point on the chart to steer for. The roads were so amazingly smooth and wide that we were in Pittsburg at dusk; and after taking one look at it we hastened on. A little beyond we missed the road, through overlooking one "iron watering trough in fork" (see the valued Blue Book, any page), and so landed in Ashburnham, on a hilltop. The Central house proved to be a very good country hotel, kept by the long-lost o. t. landlady who asks you, when you pay your bill, whether you smoke. This veteran opened up, also, as a mine of information on old times and old-timers. I learned, for example, that the Keith boys had prospered and were at the head of a bank in Greenfield, that Fred Pierce had been general of the state militia, and Dana Malone state's attorney, that Fred Hollister was down Providence way, and so on. A gap of twenty years was bridged, and I suspect that my amiable gossip put the bridge in the bill next morning.

The following evening we made Williamstown, passing over the Mohawk trail—one of the best motor rides in the world. Williamstown, a college place, has perhaps the finest street in the country. Our stay was brief, as the Inn was crowded and the service only so-so. The roads of New England have been improved, but the good hotels are few. We found only one that was irreproachable, the Stonington Manor Inn, near Stonington, Conn. My notion of "building a house by the side of the road and being a friend to man" is to anticipate every conceivable want of the traveler and then soak him a good round sum for his entertainment.

On the way to Pittsfield we passed another famous birthplace, that of Josh Billings. Oddly, the sign which announced the fact was correctly spelled. Pittsfield I never cared for, and we bolted into it on the hottest day in the history of the town. Tarrying only long enough to eat a poor luncheon, we headed east, and half way down a sandy hill, unshaded by a single tree, we blew a tire. I had regarded this tire with a critical eye when I first took the car, but Mr. Harry Fyke, who is an optimist, assured me that it would take me a great many miles. When it blew it disappeared like the boy of the burning deck, and although I searched the vicinage for it all I could find was a handful of tattered fabric to which adhered particles of rubber.

Changing the tire occupied forty minutes, which was quick work, considering my method, which is to light a pipe and sit on the wayside fence until an able-bodied citizen happens along, when I hail him and ask whether he knows how to change a tire. If he does, and is willing, as usually he is, I tell him that the jack is under the front seat, and poke the ashes of my pipe with "a meditative forefinger." Of course, if one is on a back road, and the sun is declining, one must change the tire himself, but on the main pike there is no use in musing up one's clothes if the job can be let out.

The shadows were lengthening in the valley of the Swift river when we passed by the birthplace of William Quillen Bryant. My interest in this poet was recently demolished by an article by Harriet Monroe, so I wanted no sentiment in the really lovely village of Cummington; besides, my own birthplace was a few miles farther on, at the top of Goshen hill. There is no sign to guide the traveler, and it is not mentioned in the Blue Book, but I found the old place—a commanding knoll which slopes down to a pond—the pond once famous for pickerel, and the slope for blueberries. The farm house was gone; on its site is a modern dwelling, inhabited by a professor, who preaches some doctrine or other in Northampton. All of Goshen hill has been combed and brushed, and is now a mere resort for summer folk. I lingered long enough to turn the automobile around on the narrow road, and then we coasted down the long grade to Williamsburg, where my father was born, and his father before him. We should have remained on the hill, where it was comparatively cool; but a flash of sentiment prompted the visit to Williamsburg, which shimmered in the evening heat. This and a bad dinner extinguished my interest in the place, from which I departed in the morning without a single backward glance.

What I thought, as the car drained down Mill river valley, was how different my life had been from that my father had led. When he was a very young man in Williamsburg he visited Northampton to hear Jenny Lind sing; and when he came out of the hall, instead of returning home, he took the train to New Bedford, and shipped on a whaler bound for the North Atlantic. After many years of listening for the look-out's "There she blows!" he entered the navy when the civil war began, and distinguished himself on more than one occasion. He might have retired as rear-admiral had he pulled a wire or two. Instead he took service with James Gordon Bennett as his navigator when that eccentric gentleman owned and raced the famous Danitessa. They had real yacht races in those days.

That seems remote to me. I remember a cylindrical canvas bag that my father kept in a closet. It was stuffed with a navigator's charts—fascinating rolls that I pored over hours on end, for then my mind ran much on ships and sailormen. That bagful of Romance was lost in moving—left in the closet. I would give something for it today.

After a stay of several months in the United States, and much discussion in the American press about the purposes of his new work, he returned home, having spent all the money which the Berlin marriage brokers, whom he had employed, had advanced him for his fortune hunting campaign in the United States. Thereupon he became a bankrupt, and was compelled to turn over all his rights and privileges to his next

brother, the newly appointed governor of Louisiana. Another brother, Prince Ernest, blew his brains out in barracks on account of financial troubles, which, if he had survived, would have involved his removal from the army. Another brother, Prince Charles, married a Miss Bertha Lewis of New Orleans. But owing to the invidious status in Germany of her marriage she made her home altogether in France until the outbreak of the present war.

Still another brother is Prince Victor, who until the beginning of the war was earning his living as a salesman of the great Bents automobile concern at Mannheim. His wife is an Austrian woman, daughter of Dr. Rohrer, a physician of the little Bohemian town of Schkellenberg, near Carlsbad. She was ennobled on the occasion of her wedding, receiving from the reigning grand duke of Hesse the title and status of a Baroness von Rombach, which is borne by the children born of the union.

Several of the sisters of Prince Victor and of Prince Francis Joseph have entered convents as nuns. Their mother is the Archduchess Maria Louise of Austria, while an aunt, Princess Alexandra of Iseburg-Birstein, after being twice divorced, has had a most extraordinary career as a hotel keeper, a speculator on the stock exchange, a real estate plunger, which involved her in charges of fraud and led to the issue of warrants for her apprehension and to the publication by the police of a reward for her arrest. Brought to book, she escaped any criminal penalties, on the ground that she was altogether irresponsible for her actions.

King George and Queen Mary are about the only people in the British Isles whose Christmas dinner delicacies include swans. The birds that are to enjoy the honor of adorning the royal table have already been selected and are now being fattened in a quite special way, and will be served at the Christmas dinner at the beginning of last month, conveyed to the famous St. Helena swan pit, attached to the Old Men's hospital at Norwich.

The so-called pit, which is about 500 years old, was originally constructed by the monks. It is seventy-four feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and six feet deep, the water being about two feet deep. The birds are being fed almost exclusively on barley, and on other food of a special character. Otherwise they would be most unpalatable, especially if eaten when taken fresh from the river. Even with all this careful feeding and preparation with the extraordinary and several centuries old recipe for the cooking of the bird, the swan does not begin to compare in taste and flavor with the American turkey. But it cannot be denied that it presents an extremely rare appearance on a dinner table or side-board.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not available, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

SECRETS AS MEDICINES.

THERE is a form of diabetes in which sugar is not found in the urine. This disease is known as diabetes insipidus. In this disease the trouble is with the pituitary body.

In various spasmodic affections the trouble is that there is too little secretion of the parathyroid. In parathyroiditis the parathyroid secretion is deficient.

The cause of undue tremor of the hands is oversecretion by the thyroid. One of the causes of irregular pulse is too much thyroid secretion.

In Bainbridge's article on the endocrine glands, read before the Maine Medical association, the possibility that dementia precox is due to faults with the thyroid and with the gonads is stated.

Just now there is a very definite tendency toward the opinion that pernicious anemia is due to some defect in the spleen secretion the nature of which is not understood.

High blood pressure may be the result of too much adrenal secretion.

It must be admitted that the use of ductless glands as medicines is, speaking generally, not on a very satisfactory basis. The thyroid secretion has been thoroughly analyzed and carefully studied, and we are well on the way toward scientific use of thyroid secretion and chemicals separated from that secretion.

Every secretion consists of several chemicals, and sometimes it is best to separate these and use them separately.

The adrenal secretion has been even better studied. The chemists have analyzed it and got from it several active substances, each of which has a known effect. The physiologist has studied the adrenal carefully.

For instance, Cannon in his "Bodily Changes in Pain, Hunger, Fear, and Rage," tells us that when the adrenal secretion is deficient the muscles are weak. On the other hand, deficient work of the muscles can be quickened into renewed vigor by increasing the adrenal secretion.

Great emotions, such as anger, fright, and strong excitement, by overstimulating the adrenal, keep the muscles going at high efficiency, when, in the absence of emotion, they would have succumbed to fatigue.

The use of adrenal is on a fairly satisfactory basis. The use of the secretions of the other glands is very much a matter of hit or miss. In some cases a mixture of the secretions of all the glands is employed in the hope that the needed ingredient will be in the mixture.

Bainbridge says that we are harking back to the primitive Shakespeare's "Wicked Broth."

"Eye of newt and toe of frog, Wool of bat and tongue of dog, Adder's fork and blind worm's sting, Lizard's leg and howler's wing, though we are giving each ingredient the same due, the mixture is not good."

Perhaps the greatest need just now is to recognize quickly the tendencies toward physical and mental abnormalities, that we may study them, analyze them, and

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

(Copyright, 1915, By the Brewster Co.)

PERHAPS the real meaning of the appointment of Admiral von Holtzendorff to the command of the German navy will be better understood when it is pointed out that he has for several years past been known as the principal adversary of the German navy.

General staff of the German navy, the minister of marine, now on leave of absence on the pretext of ill health.

The ill feeling between Von Holtzendorff and Von Tirpitz has not only on paper, but also on many professional grounds, among the principal points of difference between them being Von Tirpitz's recent submarine policy and Holtzendorff's insistence on the armament of the German fleet with thirty-five centimeter guns. Von Tirpitz has been all along against heavy guns in the navy, protesting that guns of smaller range and caliber were amply sufficient to determine the outcome of a battle, and that the money devoted to the production of heavier guns had far better be applied to the building of warships.

To this Holtzendorff replied that if more ships were built there would not be enough officers and sailors to man them—a very reasonable contention in view of the difficulty at all times of maintaining at the requisite number of last month's and the fact that most Germans prefer service on land, in the army, to service afloat.

The quarrel sustained Holtzendorff in the summer of 1914, when he declined to sanction his removal from the command of the Baltic fleet, which he then held, and upon which removal Von Tirpitz insisted, and expost the whole matter by besting Von Holtzendorff with the Order of the Black Eagle, which is the Prussian equivalent of the English Order of the Garter, and of the Austrian and Spanish Golden Fleeces.

Prince Francis Joseph of Iseburg-Birstein, whom the Kaiser has just appointed to be governor of the Russian province of the utmost care, for the respect, by the German army, is the head of one of the most ancient and illustrious, but at the same time impoverished, mediatized or formerly petty sovereign families of central Europe. He is a major general of the army and a member of the Prussian house of lords. He owes the chief of the family to the fact that his elder brother, Prince Leopold, was obliged to resign it, as well as the position of the heavily indebted family property, owing to financial difficulties, which he sought to retrieve by coming over here to secure the heart and the hand of a Russian princess—endearments which proved fruitless.

After a stay of several months in the United States, and much discussion in the American press about the purposes of his new work, he returned home, having spent all the money which the Berlin marriage brokers, whom he had employed, had advanced him for his fortune hunting campaign in the United States. Thereupon he became a bankrupt, and was compelled to turn over all his rights and privileges to his next

brother, the newly appointed governor of Louisiana. Another brother, Prince Ernest, blew his brains out in barracks on account of financial troubles, which, if he had survived, would have involved his removal from the army. Another brother, Prince Charles, married a Miss Bertha Lewis of New Orleans. But owing to the invidious status in Germany of her marriage she made her home altogether in France until the outbreak of the present war.

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THE ONLY LASTING PEACE.

(From the New York Sun.)

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FEEDING THE BABY.

Mrs. C. L. W. writes: "I have a baby 9 months old. I want to wean her when the weather gets cool."

1. What can I give her to eat then? 2. She eats bread, crackers, sweetbreads, and potato and butter now. Is that right? 3. She nurses at 10 and 2 at night. This disturbs my sleep. Should I stop it?"

REPLY: A baby 9 months of age should be fed five times between 9 in the morning and 9 at night. She should not be fed at night after 10 o'clock. Each feeding should consist of seven to eight ounces. The food should be a mixture of milk, two parts; barley or oatmeal, one part. To this sugar should be added, preferably malt sugar. It is proper to give orange juice, sweetbreads and crackers and a little potato with butter in place of some of the milk.

My advice is that you do not nurse the baby between 10 at night and 9 in the morning. She will find the night. If she does give her some water, but do not allow her to nurse. After a night or two she will sleep through. As soon as this bottle has been weaned and sweetbreads which is artificial feeding. Begin by giving one feeding in place of nursing. Take two days or two weeks to change her from the breast to artificial feeding.

AN ADOPTED CHILD. R. G. W. writes: "What would be your advice in regard to adopting a child 1 year or 15 months (not over) old? 1. Could you find by examination whether it had any tubercular germs of any kind or had diseases, or a perfect sound mind? 2. What kind of doctor would you recommend to examine it, a baby specialist or any good diagnostician? 3. Don't you think that by being brought up under the very best surroundings it would turn out all right, although far back some of its kin had not been exactly the best you would have them? 4. What are the best places to get orphans, not foundlings?"

REPLY: 1. Yes. 2. A child's specialist. 3. The probability is that good care would overcome a bad inheritance. In some cases it fails. 4. Home finding society.

MAY BE FORM OF ECZEMA. M. C. S. writes: "I am 18 years old and have discovered my navel is slightly inflamed, is very painful, and the pus is offensive. What can be the cause and what should I do? I have bathed it and used boracic acid powder, but it itches more, and I'm uneasy. Please answer this."

REPLY: It is difficult to clean the navel and keep it clean. By reason of the fact the navel is frequently the seat of a form of eczema called "navel eczema." In your case clean well every day with fresh clean vasoline. Then dust with any of the best talcum powder. If you will give the sore daily attention you will effect a cure.

FRUIT BEFORE BREAKFAST. M. E. W. writes: "Will you kindly print in your column the best time to eat apples and grapes for a person who desires to get rid of constipation?"

REPLY: Any time is a good time. Before breakfast is best.

PAVING AVERS AVENUE. Chicago, Sept. 26.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Kindly advise me if North Avenue, from Wrightwood to Divisadero avenue, will be paved this fall. If petition is required, who should petition be sent to, and how many property owners are required to sign name in order to get street paved? A. R. LeMere.

REPLY: We have a proceeding started for paving Avers avenue from Wrightwood to Divisadero avenue with asphalt. The improvement will not be made this year, as public hearing has not yet been held. But we will do all we can to expedite matters to the end that the street may be paved next year. It will not be a matter of petition in this instance.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary.

RESPECTING CAR LINE ON SIXTY-FOURTH AVENUE. Chicago, Sept. 24.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Will the car line be run on Sixty-fourth avenue?

REPLY: We know of no proposed line of street cars on Sixty-fourth avenue.

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES.

WOMEN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS. Chicago, Sept. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Miss Maher, a teacher in the public schools, while driving her

PEACE.

INSANE PERSONS
WILL BE REMOVED
FROM OAK FOREST

Peter Reinberg Announces Im-
becile Children Will Be
Taken, Too.

Peter Reinberg, president of the county board, yesterday determined to under-
take the most sensational bit of "house-
cleaning" the institutions of Cook county
ever have known. Within the next few
days nearly 100 insane persons and im-
becile children are to be summarily re-
moved from the county almshouse at Oak
Forest.

The state charities act of Illinois, which
went into effect nearly six years ago
provides in section 21:

No insane persons shall be per-
mitted to remain under county care, but
all public insane shall be committed
to the state hospital for the insane or
to private hospitals.

Confers with Authorities.
In the morning President Reinberg
had a long conference on the subject with
County Judge Thomas F. Scully. In the
afternoon he went over the proposed re-
moval of the insane with Miss Annie
Hirshman, inspector of jails and alms-
houses for the state charities commission,
and Miss Amelia Sears of the county
board of public welfare. Then he made
his announcement.

The action of the county authorities,
he said, will be quick and drastic enough
to make up for the county's long delay
in complying with the law. Within a
short time—probably the latter part of
this week—Judge Scully will name a
sanitary commission, which will go to Oak
Forest and determine which patients are
technically insane, or in the case of the
children epileptic or imbecile.

The insane adults will then be removed
to state hospitals, most of them going
to Danmora, and as many of the children
as can be accommodated there will go
to the institution at Lincoln, which is
especially adapted for this class of pa-
tients.

About Forty Insane.
"I believe that we have between forty
and fifty insane adults," said H. L. Bal-
ley, superintendent at Oak Forest. There
are approximately 3,500 inmates
at Oak Forest. State officials who visited
the institution last week found the insane
and imbeciles segregated for sleeping
purposes in two large wards. There is no
other provision for isolating them, how-
ever. The unrestricted contact of sane
and insane has a demoralizing effect on
both.

"The insane are kindly treated at Oak
Forest," said one of the visiting party.
"But there is that marvelous in so large an
institution. But he inherited these in-
sane when he went there. If any one is
at fault it is the superintendent who pre-
sented Mr. Balley. He should have
cleaned out the insane long ago."

L. SCHWARTZ.
In an unimproved alley and all slopes
are muddy in wet weather. Citizens
no good. The only remedy would
be, WALTER G. LEININGER,
Superintendent of Streets.

WITNESSES ARE REQUIRED.
ton, Ill., Sept. 24.—[To the Friend
of the People.]—I am from the far east
respective wife from the extreme
west. We have arranged to marry in
the city. Are witnesses required, and
if so in any other county? G. F. B.
Witnesses are required. A license
in one county cannot be used in another.
TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

PEOPLE.
TRY OF NATION-WIDE
CAMPAIGN.
ton, Mo., Sept. 26.—[Editor of
Tribune.]—I have just finished read-
ing your "Useless Laws Driving
States to Lawlessness" in THE
SUNDAY TRIBUNE of today, and to
congratulate you on the stand
taken. What we need is a
wide campaign of education along
to counteract the evil effects of
false hysteria of the last decade
not too much to hope that you,
the columns of THE TRIBUNE,
argue just such a campaign.
R. A. CLARK.

CRABE FOR ARRESTING.
ton, Sept. 27.—[Editor of The Trib-
une.]—I have just finished reading
a few years ago a similar
idea to that of Mr. Hyde, but I
was able completely to identify
ideas that impressing a human
will make him better person in
all evidence to the contrary.
treat and imprisonment of a man
ever be done except as absolutely
warranted, after the most painstaking
investigation. Of course, only the poor
to jail without this complete in-
vestigation. It is altogether a matter of
social position, and power. The
ignorant—the least able to sur-
vive—are the greatest suc-
cesses—
OTTO McFARLANE.

PEACE OR WAR?
ton, Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Trib-
une.]—The better man of the two
humanitarian standpoint and who
our admiration? Emperor Wil-
ling to make peace if an agree-
ment can be secured and stop the
war of the innocent millions. Mr.
Hyde he will not consider any peace
until his antagonist has been
and crushed even at the risk of
the lives of millions of his own
king untold more widows and or-
phans.
J. L. LUTHER, Lakota Hotel.

DERING GREAT FINANCIAL
AUTHORITY.
go, Sept. 28.—[Editor of The Trib-
une.]—It occurs to me that newspaper
men and THE TRIBUNE in particu-
lar find better use for their own
writing. J. H. Lewis on any sub-
ject that he doesn't know about finance
will several large volumes.

JOHN F. LEWIS.

Misgivings
of a MALE
Suffragette
Many will wonder who
is the author of this
brilliant article in the
October
Scribner

There's another unsigned
article on Vassar's relation
to the Suffrage movement.
ALL Newsstands

SHOW MUELLERS
WERE MURDERED

Surgeons Find Milwaukee
Man Was Shot Before
House Burned.

GOVERNOR SEEKS PROOF

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 27.—[Special.]—
Examination today of the bodies of Cap-
t. Robert Mueller and his wife, found in the
burned ruins of their summer cottage at
Puckaway lake, proved conclusively that
they were the victims of an assassin. Cap-
t. Mueller, was former teller of the First
National bank of Milwaukee and a mem-
ber of Gov. Philipp's staff.

The doctors found that Cap. Mueller's
back was filled with buckshot and the
entire left side of the body, from the face
to the knee, showed the shot wounds, in-
dicating that the gun was fired from a
distance of more than 100 feet.

Suspicion centers on two men who are
missing. Cap. Mueller has been the victim
of many forms of spite work and, al-
though knowing the perpetrators, did
not prosecute.

Gov. Philipp is determined to solve the
mystery. He sent his private secretary,
R. B. Elder, to Puckaway lake today
with instructions to find out all details
in connection with the tragedy. It is
probable that the governor will offer a

reward for the capture of the slayers.
Mr. Philipp has received a telegram
from Robert L. Mueller, son of Cap-
t. Mueller, who is connected with the Re-
servation Trust and Savings bank of Los
Angeles, asking him to send all informa-
tion in connection with the deaths. He
told the governor that he would leave for
Wisconsin within a few days to aid in the
investigation.

"BIG BILL" EGAN'S FRIENDS
PAY TRIBUTE AT FUNERAL.

Procession Is Led by 100 Detective
Sergeants and Two Automobiles
Are Filled with Flowers.

Detective Sergeant William J. Egan,
who died suddenly at his home, 1648 South
Lawrence avenue, last Friday, was buried
yesterday. More than 500 veterans of the
police department who knew him as "Big
Bill" Egan attended the funeral service
in St. Finbar's Roman Catholic church
at South Harding avenue and West Four-
teenth street.

One hundred detective sergeants led by
Lieut. James V. Larkin, Ben Enright,
and William Russell of the detective
bureau formed a double file escort ahead
of the procession as it moved from the
residence to the church, and nearly 1,000
persons crowded the streets near the
Egan residence. Former Capt. John J.
Heldin and former Detective Sergeant
Walter O'Brien and Michael Walsbaum,
who were among Egan's closest friends,
attended the funeral. Two automobiles
were laden with floral tributes from the
police department, one of them a large
wreath sent by those at the detective
bureau bearing the words: "Our Pal," in
red roses.

PRICE OF POLICE
PROMOTION \$600.
FIXER HAD SCALE

Chief Healey Believes There
Will Be Exposure From Ar-
rest of "King," Aid.

Developments in the case of "the king
of fixers" threaten a big exposure of wide-
spread payments for the purchase of offi-
cial preferment in the police department.

Chief of Police Healey announced yester-
day he had learned of six or seven po-
lice officers who had paid an aggregate
of \$2,500 with the idea they would obtain
promotion. The chief made this an-
nouncement after he had obtained a par-
tial confession from Julius Zimmerman,
handy man for Morris Segel.

These police officers, the chief said, in-
cluded patrolmen, sergeants, and lieuten-
ants. Stories were current that the
market price was as follows:
Sergeant, \$300; lieutenant, \$500; cap-
tain, \$800.

The chief is working on the theory that
the "fixers" were not as a matter of fact

possessed of any "influence" with which
to accomplish the promised promotions.
It is his opinion that they deceived their
victims by the familiar confidence game
methods.

After Zimmerman had made his state-
ment in the presence of the chief and a
stenographer he was taken to the office of
State's Attorney Hoyne, where he is said
to have made a more comprehensive con-
fession of the activities of Segel and him-
self.

Zimmerman is said to have implicated
several men "higher up." The state's
attorney will endeavor to discover what-
ever of these men resolved payment for
"putting in a good word with the chief."

The chief declined to make public the
names of the men who had "contributed."
He also declined to say what action
he will take with respect to them, except
that he is going to question each man.

Defendants Were Trapped.
Segel and Zimmerman were trapped at
the home of Sgt. Cotter after he had
given Segel \$200 by arrangement
with the chief. Segel is said to have
promised to have Cotter made a lieuten-
ant. Altogether he was to pay \$950 for
this little service.

Chief Healey denied rumors that the ar-
rest of Segel and Zimmerman was a
"sneaky" to give an excuse to cancel
the police lieutenant's eligible list. He
said the list would stand.

Segel and Zimmerman were arraigned
before Judge Heap yesterday and the
case was continued to Oct. 1. Assistant
State's Attorney Morris had their bond
increased from \$2,000 to \$5,000 for each of
them.

Segel Indicted Once.
Segel is not a stranger in the state's
attorney's office. Police officials recalled
last night that Morris Segel was indicted
in 1908 on charges of conspiracy in con-
nection with the promotion of a number

of alleged bogus claims against the city
and street car companies for personal in-
juries.

The indictment was based on evidence
tending to show that Segel and Benjamin
Scherer had conspired to obtain \$20,000
from the city for alleged injuries to
Scherer's son. It is the suit it was alleged
that the boy had fallen on a defective side-
walk.

An investigation by the city attorney
of this case together with 180 others em-
anating from the same neighborhood in
the Maxwell street precinct resulted in a
confession by Scherer and his wife, who
obtained immunity by testifying before
the grand jury.

STATE DEMANDS SENTENCE
OF DEATH FOR PETHICK.

Prosecutor Asserts Slayer of Mrs.
Coppermith and Baby Has For-
feited All Claims to Life.

"By all the laws of God and this land
Pethick has forfeited his right to live in
society. He should be removed from this
world."

Every minute was taken in Judge Bar-
rett's court yesterday during the pause
which followed this dramatic plea of As-
sistant State's Attorney James C.
O'Brien for the death of William Russell
Fethick, the grocery delivery boy who
murdered Mrs. Ella Coppermith and her
infant son, Jack. Fethick's eyes were
riveted on the prosecutor through his
thick lined spectacles, but he gave no
sign of emotion.

Attorney O'Brien began his im-
passioned appeal after physicians and others
had given their opinion that the defend-
ant is subnormal and unable to distin-
guish right from wrong.

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Our Camera Department is now con-
veniently located on the first floor,
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plies will be found.

Bring your vacation pictures to us to be
developed and printed. We take orders
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of the very highest grade.

Ask to see our albums for mounting
Kodak photos—something new and dif-
ferent, not to be found in other stores.

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218 So. Wabash Av., Between Adams & Jackson

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has not seen fit to back up with his name or trade mark?

Vast quantities of such anonymous goods are worked off on the Ameri-
can public by men who have no real confidence in what they are selling, but
seek business sheerly on a price-cutting basis.

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reputation and his hopes of future patronage by branding it with his name
and trade mark.

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diate transaction to the source—the maker.

If you find that you are dealing with the firms here listed you may go
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*It is true economy in the long run to deal with those
who have character, integrity and responsibility.*

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<p>SUITS VISIT COATS</p> <p>KORSHAK'S FOR SMART LADIES' WEAR</p> <p>516 East 63rd Street—Near Ingalls Ave. GOWNS Phone Midway 1844 BLOUSES</p>	<p>Duck Brand Wet Weather Wear</p> <p>Reliable Raincoats and Rubbers</p>	<p>Watch Your Health Improve With Its Use</p> <p>'Old Monk' Olive Oil</p> <p>The Finest in the World NICE, FRANCE</p> <p>For People Who Discriminate Ask Your Dealer for a Trial Package</p> <p>"Old Monk" Olive Oil instantly met with the approval of the visitors to the South Shore Country Club County Fair last week.</p>	<p>Rumford Baking Powder</p> <p>makes the most delicious Biscuit, Pastry, Puddings and Pot Pies of any baking powder.</p> <p>Cake, biscuit, etc., made with Rumford will retain their fresh condition longer than when any other baking powder is used.</p>	<p>ILLINOIS MATCHES</p>	<p>ROYAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY</p> <p>INSURANCE at all ages from one to seventy.</p> <p>HEAD OFFICE: 108 SO. LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO</p>	<p>For Service, Safety, SAVING</p> <p>GOOD COAL</p> <p>Careful Service Telephone West 1871</p> <p>Bunge Bros. Coal Co. We Deliver to All Parts of the City Oak Park, Rogers Park & Englewood</p>
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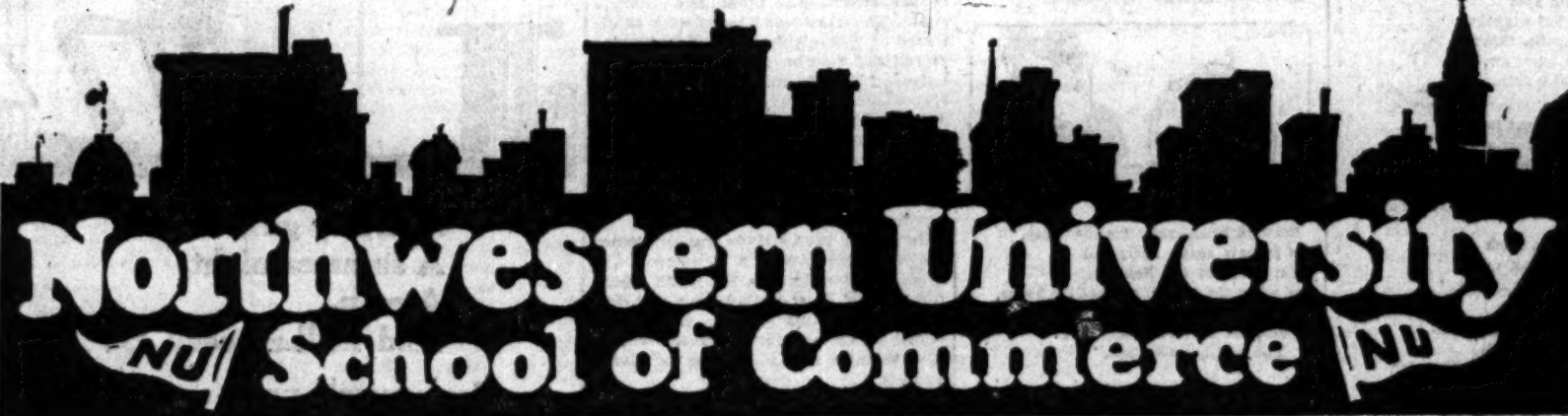
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TO STUDENTS AND PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS OF THE WALTON SCHOOL

In view of an announcement that has been made in reference to the results of the C. P. A. examination held in May, 1915, the Walton School desires to make the following statement:

SUCCESSFUL WALTON STUDENTS

Illinois C. P. A. Examination, May, 1915

Edward B. McQuinn: Correspondence Student in C. P. A. Coaching, Year 1914.

Edward R. Burt: Resident Student in C. P. A. Coaching, Year 1912-1913.

W. A. Forward: Resident Student in Advanced Accounting and C. P. A. Coaching, School Year 1914-1915.

Fred Gray: Resident Student in Advanced Accounting and C. P. A. Coaching, School Years 1913 to 1915.

Wisconsin C. P. A. Examination, April, 1915

George P. Ellis: Resident Student in Advanced Accounting and C. P. A. Coaching, School Year 1914-15.

Of the fourteen men who passed the Illinois May examination, Fred Gray, a Walton Student, received the highest average marking, thereby winning the gold medal conferred by Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants.

ATTEND OUR OPENING CLASS IN GENERAL ACCOUNTING TONIGHT—Do this at our invitation.

The class meets at 7 o'clock in the Class Rooms, Third Floor of the Peoples Gas Building. You are invited to attend any of this week's classes, and judge for yourself in regard to the character of our instruction.

TUESDAY—General Accounting, Class B. Business Law.
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SAMUEL O. DUNN, Editor, Railway Age Gazette.
Subject: "Education for Railway Work."
HENRY A. PALMER, Editor, The Traffic World.
Subject: "Relation of Railroad and Industrial Traffic Men."

ENROLL TODAY

Applications for reduced-rate Charter-Member scholarships must be made not later than 9 o'clock this evening. The downtown classrooms and registration offices will be open at 9 a. m. Members of the Faculty and Registrars will be present during the day to give any desired information and arrange details preliminary to registration. Phone, write or call.

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FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND

Yessir, She Did! Says So Herself.

BY KITTY KELLY.

THOUGH Miss Anita King has been sleeping out of doors in her little old automobile at almost any handy spot on the road west of Ogden, Utah, and never feeling a bit afraid, before she ducked into the downy at the Blackstone she looked under the bed and was afraid to turn out the light. She kind of had a feeling that her brute of a husband would do much to the city's body, though they worked fine against the desert's coyotes, which were the wild-est things she encountered.

Miss King left the San Francisco fair grounds for New York on Sept. 1, and she expects to reach her destination between Oct. 4 and 5. She has traveled every mile of the way in her car, driving it herself, stopping sometimes to eat and sleep and to appear at Paramount houses along the Lincoln highway, but mostly she has been driving, driving.

She has been hungry, and dirty, and dead tired, and sick of it all, and one time she thought sure she was just going to plain die. That was near Westworth, Ne. V., where her car had clipped down into some mud as sticky as mud, and as heavy as pig iron, from which she had endeavored to dig it out all by herself.

After a day's struggle she got it poised on a collection of sage brush, and then collected, too—then it backed itself plump into another mud pocket. That was when she panned down her curtains, while she heard the coyotes howl, creep into the back part of her car, where her only company were some 5,000 mosquitoes attracted by her headlight, tied up her head in a newspaper so she wouldn't know when anything was coming, and turned her disciplined mind to thinking how very much she would enjoy dying.

As she had seen nothing all day, and as her hands, bruised and bleeding from her struggles with sage brush, and car, and mud, were swollen and throbbing, and she was too tired to live, soon she didn't know but what she had departed this life.

She was brought by some prospectors, who had carried her out to a fire and were trying to dry her clothes. Then they tried her some eggs, and potatoes, and salt pork, and soon she was on her way again to pick up a few more horrifying experiences, though this was really the champion of her collection.

And in spite of the hardship she counts the trip a stuporous adventure, which she wouldn't have missed for anything. "I've driven a car for the last seven years," she explained, "I've always had one when I wasn't too hard up, and I've enjoyed this trip immensely. Every day has been so kind to me all along the way. But I'm going back in a Pullman; you may be sure of that."

Miss King sat in her room at the Blackstone yesterday, her recently shampooed yellow hair waving around her face, rosy tinted from fresh air, not makeup, and, neglecting the map and automobile guide in her lap, broke into narration of her journey. She talked like a printing press, and made the listener feel as though reading an thrilling book of adventure, for it is an amazing experience to drive across the continent all alone—quite thrilling enough to be satisfying at second hand.

Miss King, according to our automobile editor, is the first girl of whom there is a record who has made the trip. "And it's a mighty hard trip," she adds.

She lingers in our town until tomorrow morning, when she sets off for New York, making forty-two stops at Paramount houses on the way, and then after she gets there she hopes she'll have a day's vacation.

MARION HARLAND'S HELPING HAND

Lost a Borrowed Book.

SHOULD like to ask if any one in the Helping Hand Corner has a paper covered novel—or any other kind of cover—called "Fanchon, the Cricket"? I borrowed one from a friend, but lost it, and am now unable to obtain another. The one I lost was paper covered. If any of your readers has such a book and will be kind enough to send it to me I will gladly pay the postage.

The lively little story was issued in French and in English some years ago, and that it must be out of print on this side of the water. I make room for your inquiry, nevertheless, upon the chance that a stray copy may be tucked away in a corner of a family library somewhere.

The err. "Alas! for it was borrowed!" has appeared to the humane for many centuries, since the day when the prophet worked a miracle to restore the borrowed ax to his helper. It should spoken in haste in the quest for "Fanchon."

Stain on Blue Shirt.

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greasy matter in the liquid the mixture should be the work without the chalk.

Anyway, wherever it is a very enjoyable picture, and Donald Brian wins his first cinematic tilt. He doesn't have quite as much funny opportunity as he could have assimilated, but he achieves, all through the picture, a real, from tragedy to tragedy and problematically, a mystery tale, absurd, but well done, is a decided entertainment—and this is one.

America's National Flower.

"Isn't goldenrod our national flower? I would thank you for settling this argument."

Growing, as it does, north, east, south, and west, the goldenrod is "Solidago arguta"? It is now generally known as the national flower of these United States. It has much to recommend it for the honor. We should like to hear from correspondents upon this head. With some it is still a moot question.

Rust Stains on White Goods.

"Will you please tell me what will take rust stains out of white wash goods?"

"R. P."

Javelle water will extract the stains. Sponge well with it, and ten minutes later rinse with pure water. Renew the application; lay in the sun for ten minutes, and lay in the sun until the linen is dry. Or you may wet the stains with lemon juice, rub in all the salt it will hold, and lay in the sun all day, wetting hourly with lemon juice. Leave it overnight to soak in clear water. This will not injure the threads of the linen. Nor will cream of tartar rubbed into the stains after wetting them with sour milk. Lay in the sun, wetting hourly with a strong solution of cream of tartar. Wash, and soak all night. Javelle water is not a patented article and may be bought from any druggist. It is a sure detergent, but so drastic that the rinsing prescribed is imperative.

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MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

The Autumn Exposition

FEATURING THE BEST OF THE ESTABLISHED MODES—AN AUTHENTIC GUIDE TO THE CHOICE OF SMART APPAREL FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER

Costumes

A collection of Costumes for afternoon and evening wear, chosen personally in Paris by our own representative, brings direct to our patrons tangible exposition of the latest Paris fashion edicts. Briefly surveyed, Fashion approves skirts wider and shorter than in past seasons—and not only are they full, but in many cases crinolined! Youthfulness is not lost, however, for hip lines are kept slender, and the short length of all skirts adds chic and smartness.

Fur is everywhere apparent, on every sort of Gown—"old-fashioned" Furs like Kremlin and Beaver having been revived to gratify Fashion's demand. Velvets, serges and satins, metal embroidered or adorned with brilliant sequins, are in highest favor for day frocks.

The Formal Evening Costumes are made of gorgeous brocades, stiff with metal thread embroideries; real laces are lavishly employed, and tulle enjoys a distinct vogue. Sequins, rhinestones, bugles—all varieties of glittering beads—are embroidered on colored net. Models from Callot Soeurs, Cheruit, Dœufflet, Paquin, Georgette, Brandt, Jenny, Doucet, Beer, Weeks, Bulloz, Maurice Mayer, Agnes and other premier Paris designers are displayed in our Louis Fourteenth Room, Sixth Floor.

Blouses

Models chosen personally in Paris by our own representative, as well as exquisite domestic creations, prove that Blouses are highly important in autumn and winter wardrobes. For dress wear, brilliant colors, richly brocaded with metal threads, or elaborately beaded, as well as very dainty sheer chiffon and lace combinations, are favored. Open-throated styles these are, for the most part, and nearly all point to decided favor for long sleeves. Special attention is directed to our collection of French Blouses—of chiffon, laces and silks, as well as lingerie styles of pale-tinted batistes.

Sixth Floor.

Skirts

To accompany such exquisite Blouses, there are separate Skirts, developed to a degree of elegance rarely seen before this season. The softest, richest fabrics, kitten's ear gabardine, charmeuse and chiffon velvets are used, trimmed with fur, and often with metallic embroidery.

Sixth Floor.

Millinery

Smarter, more varied than any Hats of recent seasons—taking for inspiration the modes which dominate Wraps, Suits and Costumes. Despite this variety, Fashion issues certain well-defined mandates which every carefully gowned woman will wish to observe.

For Morning and Street Wear—Hats are presented in the accepted suit colorings—characterized in shape and trimming by a marked simplicity. These Hats gain distinction by the elegance of materials used—silk beaver, Lyons velvet or velours.

For Afternoons—There comes the need for millinery more elaborate than the Hats designed for wear with tailored costumes. These Afternoon Hats this season often assume generous proportions—and are made picturesque by the addition of richly colored flowers, plumes or delicate feathers.

For Theater, Dance and Restaurant Dinner Wear—Another division in millinery modes is created. Hats made of gold or silver laces are designed with graceful, pliant brims and ornamented richly but sparingly with flowers, or brilliantly colored spangled ornaments.

The Opera Season makes notable new designs in Bandeaux, reminiscent of Egyptian headdresses, in which aligrettes or Paradise feathers may be mounted. These Bandeaux but partially encircle the coiffure and are made of richest materials—in gold, silver or bronze finishes.

Fifth Floor.

Suits

In keeping with the general tendency toward extreme elegance in clothes, the Women's Suit Section presents remarkably smart models, developed of chiffon velvets, suede cloth, wool velours and broadcloth. Great fur collars and cuffs are used effectively with the high colors seen in afternoon clothes—brilliant blues, prunes, wistaria, green and ruby. Practically every model emphasizes the vogue for fur, and for a pronounced flare below the waistline. Some very handsome Afternoon Suits, of two and three pieces, are features of the Suit Section's display.

Sixth Floor.

The displays of Furs, Footwear, Vettings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Hosiery, Handbags and all accessories of Dress are worth special study, as are the lovely fabrics of the new season—in Silks and Velvets, Woolens, Chiffons and Laces.

Coats

The Women's Coat Section presents in this Autumn Exposition many original Paris Wraps, as well as authentic copies of imported models. The opera season makes especially welcome a Premet model of canary yellow velvet, rose-lined, collared and cuffed with great bands of Sable Fox. Another imported model is of black chiffon velvet, silver brocaded and trimmed with white Fox; a Bernard model of turquoise blue chiffon velvet with great collar of beaver; and notable Wraps from Cheruit, Callot, Jenny, Weeks and Chanel.

A Wrap in Chippendale mahogany color has deep sleeve ruffles and skirt flounces of black Chantilly lace over mahogany colored chiffon. An afternoon Coat of sapphire blue velvet is banded at wide skirt hem, at big cape-like overcollar and cuffs with beaver bands. A gorgeous Wrap of black velvet has a hood, lined with striped silk and is trimmed oddly with a girdle of wooden beads. These exclusive models and hosts of other very smart Coats are now on display.

Sixth Floor.

Misses' Costumes

In the designing of these Frocks, and in choice of fabrics, surely every young woman will agree that inspiration is demonstrated! There is a girlishness about these models that will appeal to the miss of fourteen to twenty. A hint of old-time "demureness," of the 1880 silhouette, is noticeable. One lovely Frock has a trim little bodice, with a pantherlike overskirt of irregular length. This is made of pink taffeta and is cut high at the sides to reveal rows and rows of narrow net ruffles, embroidered in delicate color. Many others—for afternoon and evening wear—including brilliantly colored chiffons, velvets and silks—copies of the latest imported models shown—each especially designed for a youthful wearer.

Sixth Floor.

Misses' Suits

The beautiful fabrics of the season are developed along simpler lines in the Misses' Suits. Brilliant facings of broadcloth, scintillant jet buttons, and chiffon velvet form an attractive afternoon model. Wool velours, broadcloths, silk velvets and corduroys are favored fabrics. Linings are fancy; fur trimmings are lavishly employed. COATS are developed of wool velours and vicuna cloths, many of them with great collars of fur.

Sixth Floor.



Mandel Brothers

The blouse shop—third floor.

NEW autumn blouses that add striking distinction to the refined novelty so prevalent in our "opening" exposition this week!

Hand-emb'd Georgette crepe costume blouses at \$10



—and new lace blouses, chiffon, and net blouses at \$10; the military influence strikingly to be noted in this imposing collection. Blouse shop—third floor.

Some of the blouses exquisitely hand-embroidered: some with the new shirred frill; many with metal lace trimming; costume shades and black over white.

Mandel Brothers

"the store famous for silks"

Adding the charm of novel value to the lure of singular luxury in supreme qualities:

soirée

Reg. in U. S. Patent Office

the new silk irresistible

—an innovation in its elegance—its price \$2. It is a 36-inch pure dye silk, with the draping quality of taffeta and the brilliance of satin. Varied range of iridescent, changeable and self tones for evening and afternoon wear.

Second floor.

Rousseau

the new armure silk

—with an invisible armure weave and lustrous finish. In one short introductory season it has won the favor of the nation. 40-inch width, at \$2.

40-inch charmeuse de soie, 1.35

—this an all-silk and very lustrous fabric, in light, medium and dark shades and black and white. The 1.35 price makes it exceptional value.

Second floor.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.



Another Unusual Assortment from That Extraordinary Purchase Brings

Splendid Umbrellas at \$1.25

Though Manufactured Originally for Much Higher-Priced Lines.

THIS has been a month of great umbrella selling at this store.

It has been the result of the second largest purchase of the kind we ever made—75,000 umbrellas from one of the largest manufacturers in the United States who through the exigencies of business found it necessary to dispose of his entire accumulated output to one purchaser.

This is the third assortment of this purchase we have put on sale—

It comprises umbrellas for men and women, made of tape-edge umbrella taffeta (not silk, but as fine and serviceable a material as one could wish in an umbrella for all practical purposes).

The handles consist of almost every kind and shape—princess, crook and opera shapes, natural wood, buckhorn, bakelite, sterling silver trimmed—plain and fancy in great variety.

Extraordinary values at \$1.25.

First Floor, North Room.

SECTION GENERAL MARKETS.

COUNTY JAIL OF THE NA HORROR

Young and Innocent with Hardened Criminality in Vile

REMEDY POINT

BY HENRY M. (Copyright, 1915, by Henry M. ...)

The lockups and cell stations are terrible. In county jail in the rural ...

By common consent, system in the United States is the worst feature of ...

That is the declaration of Leonard, late president of Prison association.

The chief difference between jails in the United States are worse than others, almost any rural county way to find the jail is now. Many jails can be half a block away.

Some Penal Prisoners county jails are the most approved style of ...

Some have solid iron blinds, which are kept closed, house each day, breath of air can enter, toilet facilities except in ...

In one county jail, at which has been used with a man is stored on top cage. In this way the main alive are given a constant reminder of the poor for them.

In some county jails are not furnished with beds. Others—less fortunate—have not been washed for some time. In order to dry bills, perhaps, the wash the bedding. What that it tries to escape. It is burned and a new supply takes its place.

Majority of inmates This may be as good as that in the average. 80 per cent of the people held for trial or for jury, or are detained as a man and woman in this the eyes of the law, present. A large part of proved to be innocent, as if they do not acquire syphilis during their stay at least retain pleasant it means to be subjected "land of the free!"

In many county jails to keep boys off offenses separate from pervers, and other crimes a year's sentence. Some of these with the hope of suspension or looked up. In some jails three men gather in each cell for of twenty-four. Many do think that it is them. They are vermin.

It may be just as well just where such Miss people may be. Fortunately, officials. Miss Annie, investigators of the Illinois administration have a tour of inspection of four counties in the state.

What Investigation Here are a few from their reports:

"Most of the jails are badly ventilated, the air is stale, the metal laundry tubs, prisoners and the in the same tub. Sick men, young, old, color, syphilis, and toward."

"Three of the jails have shower baths had been out of order and not even given the men. The not know whether they had been told to use. Six jails have no exercise, sometimes they are a few, proclaim the disposal."

Specific Instances Still no names or data, stations which are more than a few miles from the county seat.

[The Vermilion county Danville, home of a congress, a city of 300, ill-fed people.]

"The cells are so close together that it is possible to see what is in the cells. In some of the jails the prisoners are mattresses on the floor to such narrow cells and blankets are old with vermin."

"The walls of the are horribly defaced with water stains or paint."

"Small, tin, one"

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Sydney, Australia—A Sydney Short Line is a trip of charm and delight never to be forgotten. Traveling on the splendid 10,000 ton American steamer "Bismarck," "Victoria" or "Vesta" adds materially to the enjoyment of the journey. These ships are rated 1st A-1 Lloyd's. Sydney in 12 days. Round trip, \$227.50—Holland, \$130—first class. Grand tour South Seas, including Samoa, Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti & Honolulu, \$227.50. Round the world at reduced rates. Illustrated folders free.

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Via Anvers, Lisbon, Gibraltar & Barcelona

Oct. 1, 1915. 12:00 noon. Departure. Oct. 1, 1915. 12:00 noon. Departure.

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S. S. CHICAGO—Sat., Oct. 16

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The Pacific Passenger Steamers

R.M.S. "NIAGARA" R.M.S. "MAKURA" (10,000 tons) (10,000 tons) Sails from VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 21

Nov. 21, Dec. 22. Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 224 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 40 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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Large American Transatlantic Lines

FINLAND AND KRONLAND

2000 Tons Displacement

NEW YORK

OCTOBER 23

Nov. 13, Dec. 11

Nov. 16, Dec. 7

Nov. 19, Dec. 14

Nov. 22, Dec. 17

Nov. 25, Dec. 20

Nov. 28, Dec. 23

Nov. 31, Dec. 26

Nov. 3, Dec. 29

Nov. 6, Dec. 31

Nov. 9, Jan. 2

Nov. 12, Jan. 5

Nov. 15, Jan. 8

Nov. 18, Jan. 11

Nov. 21, Jan. 14

Nov. 24, Jan. 17

Nov. 27, Jan. 20

Nov. 30, Jan. 23

Dec. 3, Jan. 26

Dec. 6, Jan. 29

Dec. 9, Feb. 1

Dec. 12, Feb. 4

Dec. 15, Feb. 7

Dec. 18, Feb. 10

Dec. 21, Feb. 13

Dec. 24, Feb. 16

Dec. 27, Feb. 19

Dec. 30, Feb. 22

Jan. 2, Feb. 25

Jan. 5, Feb. 28

Jan. 8, Mar. 1

Jan. 11, Mar. 4

Jan. 14, Mar. 7

Jan. 17, Mar. 10

Jan. 20, Mar. 13

Jan. 23, Mar. 16

Jan. 26, Mar. 19

Jan. 29, Mar. 22

Feb. 1, Mar. 25

Feb. 4, Mar. 28

Feb. 7, Mar. 31

Feb. 10, Apr. 3

Feb. 13, Apr. 6

Feb. 16, Apr. 9

Feb. 19, Apr. 12

Feb. 22, Apr. 15

Feb. 25, Apr. 18

Feb. 28, Apr. 21

Mar. 1, Apr. 24

Mar. 4, Apr. 27

Mar. 7, May 1

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Mar. 22, May 16

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Mar. 28, May 22

Mar. 31, May 25

Apr. 3, May 28

Apr. 6, May 31

Apr. 9, Jun. 3

Apr. 12, Jun. 6

Apr. 15, Jun. 9

Apr. 18, Jun. 12

Apr. 21, Jun. 15

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Apr. 30, Jun. 24

May 3, Jun. 27

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May 9, Jul. 3

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Jun. 28, Aug. 24

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Jul. 4, Aug. 30

Jul. 7, Sep. 3

Jul. 10, Sep. 6

Jul. 13, Sep. 9

NEWS OF THE COMMERCE, STOCK AND PRODUCE.

SAMPLE WHEAT PREMIUMS DROP

Slump in Cash Prices Bear Factor; Northwest Receipts Enormous.

September wheat was weak yesterday, and cash prices went to pieces. The September at 100 was 10¢ lower, while cash prices were all the way from 5¢ to 10¢ lower. No. 2 red selling at \$1.05, or 10¢ lower than on Saturday. No. 3 grades went to a big discount, 80¢ under the September, while No. 2 grades were about 20¢ under. The September futures were 10¢ lower. The September futures were 10¢ lower. The September futures were 10¢ lower.

Cash Market Is Weak. Rainy weather has not cut much figure. Winter wheat receipts are increasing a little. In Kansas there is said to be considerable old crop wheat still back, and mills are said to be finding this year's crop of satisfactory quality for the market. Liberal receipts in the southwest are expected in two or three weeks. In the northwest the accumulation at country elevators in the three states is said to be 20,000,000 bu., so the wheat is predicted, regardless of weather conditions.

Results at western points were 4,107,000 bu., compared to 3,920,000 bu. a year ago. Local receipts were 437 cars. Cash prices were generally a little lower. Spot spring wheat values held better than those in the winter wheat market. Liverpool Prices Unchanged. Liverpool was steady. Australian prospects are favorable. In Italy weather conditions are unfavorable, and much wheat is said to have been damaged. Harvesting has been completed on the Pacific coast, and it is said not more than 10 per cent of the crop has been disposed of. Italy is said to be buying foreign wheat freely. The continent is also bidding for wheat. Local sales were 65,000 bu., including 50,000 bu. for export all rail to the seaboard from Chicago.

Clearances for the day were 1,178,000 bu., compared to 1,100,000 bu. a year ago. Minneapolis wheat stocks decreased 100,000 bu. for two days. The Canadian wheat visible increased 500,000 bu. for the week. Domestic visible stocks increased 48,000 bu., compared to a gain of 8,500,000 bu. a year ago. World's shipments were 5,800,000 bu., against 5,750,000 bu. a year ago.

September Corn Slump. Corn prices were heavy, September leading the decline. Final prices were 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ lower. September longs were liquidating. Receipts here were 830 cars, and cash prices were 1/2¢ lower. Shipping was only 700 cars. Country elevators showed some increase from Iowa and the southwest. Weather conditions were not so favorable, rain being quite general over the belt, but, on the other hand, there was no indication of a drought, and this checked buying. Temperatures will be higher today, according to the forecast.

Another cargo of Argentine corn was received at the board, and added to show splendid quality. Primary receipts were 1,001,000 bu., against 400,000 bu. a year ago. Visible supply increased 210,000 bu., compared to decrease a year ago of 100,000 bu. World's shipments were 5,800,000 bu., against 5,750,000 bu. a year ago. Cash and shipments were 100 cars.

Rye Quiet and Steady. Rye was steady, with sales of No. 2 at 60¢, and No. 3 at 55¢. Receipts were 20 cars. Barley was quiet. Malt sales at 50¢ to 55¢; feed, 40¢ and 45¢. Receipts were 20 cars. Timothy seed was 25¢ to 30¢ higher for September, with sales at \$1.07 to \$1.08. October closed 85¢ to 90¢. Cash lots, \$8.50 to \$9.00 nominal. Clover seed was steady, with cash lots, \$12.00 to \$12.50 nominal.

Duluth flax closed 3/4¢ to 1/2¢ higher. Cash on track, \$1.82; September, \$1.84; October, \$1.82; November, \$1.80; and December, \$1.78. Receipts, 1 car. Minneapolis was 5/8¢ higher, with cash on track, \$1.84 to \$1.87. Receipts, 1 car. Winnipeg closed 1/8¢ higher. October, \$1.85; November, \$1.87; and December, \$1.87. Receipts, 1 car.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22.—Wheat—Cash, unchanged to 2¢ lower; No. 2 hard, \$1.06 to \$1.07; No. 2 soft, \$1.05 to \$1.06; No. 3 hard, \$1.04 to \$1.05; No. 3 soft, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 4 hard, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 4 soft, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 5 hard, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 5 soft, \$0.99 to \$1.00; No. 6 hard, \$0.98 to \$0.99; No. 6 soft, \$0.97 to \$0.98; No. 7 hard, \$0.96 to \$0.97; No. 7 soft, \$0.95 to \$0.96; No. 8 hard, \$0.94 to \$0.95; No. 8 soft, \$0.93 to \$0.94; No. 9 hard, \$0.92 to \$0.93; No. 9 soft, \$0.91 to \$0.92; No. 10 hard, \$0.90 to \$0.91; No. 10 soft, \$0.89 to \$0.90; No. 11 hard, \$0.88 to \$0.89; No. 11 soft, \$0.87 to \$0.88; No. 12 hard, \$0.86 to \$0.87; No. 12 soft, \$0.85 to \$0.86; No. 13 hard, \$0.84 to \$0.85; No. 13 soft, \$0.83 to \$0.84; No. 14 hard, \$0.82 to \$0.83; No. 14 soft, \$0.81 to \$0.82; No. 15 hard, \$0.80 to \$0.81; No. 15 soft, \$0.79 to \$0.80; No. 16 hard, \$0.78 to \$0.79; No. 16 soft, \$0.77 to \$0.78; No. 17 hard, \$0.76 to \$0.77; 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NEWS OF THE MONEY MARKET

NO CHANGE IN MONEY MARKET

Banks Do Not Expect Appreciable Rise in Rates; Demand Moderate.

The week opens with little change in the money market. While the banks would like to anticipate somewhat higher rates in the current market, the movement of money and demand for credit do not warrant much expectation of change. Call loans are freely made on collateral at 4 percent and the highest grade commercial paper goes on a 3 1/2 percent basis.

It would be a novel situation if the crop moving demand should not raise the level of rates 1/4 or 1/2 percent. The latter figure would bring funds only to 5 percent. While it is possible to forecast that war conditions, certainly at this time only easy money conditions appear in sight.

Absorb Over Billion in Securities.

An eastern authority estimates that the amount of foreign liquidation which has taken place in American securities at roughly over \$1,000,000,000. He thinks that \$700,000,000 have come back from the United States. The great bulk of this volume comes to New York through a few of the leading banking houses and is sold privately, and because much of it comes in large blocks, oftentimes at great concessions from the ruling market prices.

Market Absorbs Issues Readily.

The feature of this unusual selling movement from abroad is the ability shown by the market to absorb the securities with little effect on prices. If the estimates of those in the best position to make them are taken as basis, then the foreign selling of over \$1,000,000,000 since the war began has amounted to about two-thirds of the total new corporate financing that is done in this country in normal years.

As a partial offset to this is the fact that corporate financing since the war started has been about \$300,000,000 below normal. This leaves approximately \$600,000,000 of corporate securities that have been sold in this country since the war started over and above what would have been normally sold under peace conditions. When to this is added our loans of nearly \$200,000,000 to foreign countries that would not have been borrowed here except for the war, it is seen that the American market has absorbed approximately \$1,000,000,000 per value of securities more than it would have been required to do under normal conditions.

Discover Marine Assets.

It is now announced that the committee representing the preferred stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine company has discovered \$8,000,000 assets which will go to the stockholders under the reorganization plan instead of to the bondholders. This is one of the Morgan promotions which an investigating committee has looked into with profit to the committee's interests.

Less than six weeks ago Mercantile Marine preferred was quoted around 88. The committee looked into the matter. It was proposed to assess the stock.

Large Alcohol Order.

The United States Industrial Alcohol company has booked an order for the largest amount of alcohol ever placed in this country. Part of the contract was placed with the Distillers Securities corporation, which will be opening every plant it owns. Plants outside of the corporation are expected to be favored as well as the closing of the order.

Avery Company Pays Notes.

The Avery company of Peoria has declared a dividend of 50 percent on the creditors' extension notes, payable Oct. 1. The company's original note indebtedness was approximately \$2,000,000. The company has paid off all its debt for 50 percent and the balance will be paid off by the company's cash and property.

Short Term Notes.

Railroads and Industrials. Amer. Oil Co. 5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1927. 100 100 1/4. Amer. Loco. 5 1/2% July 1, 1928. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1927. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1926. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1925. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1924. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1923. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1922. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1921. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1920. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1919. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1918. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1917. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1916. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1915. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1914. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1913. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1912. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1911. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1910. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1909. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1908. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1907. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1906. 100 100 1/4. Do 5 1/2% July 1, 1905. 100 100 1/4. 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SALE—2 STORY BRICK
evidence, 6 rooms, modern in
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SALE—2017 ARMOUR
brick cottage; easy terms. P
SALE—BARGAIN BEAUT
months; garage; lot 150x22. C
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SALE—\$4,500 BUTS ROOM
In good repair; lot 374
station, 3 blocks to lake.
PAUL A. FINLEY &
11200 Conway Blvd. Phone

SALE—11 ROOM HOUSE
1st, west end; 50 foot lot
from Hawthorne Elevate
BUT. 1214 1st

SALE—8 ROOM STUCCO
E. east of Sheridan; lot
is: \$3,500; terms
WIRE & HENDERSON, 655
SALE—SPRUE KENMORE—
10 rooms brick resider
3 baths; tile roof; garage
BANFORD & CO. 40
SALE—RAVENSWOOD
and modern brick hot
will consider clear Rave
improved. Address F

HECHT, #71 Broadway
SALE—5310 MAGNOLIA
pr; solid cement, 9 rooms.
In \$8,500 (or furnished)
NEWOOD & CO., 26 N. Du
SALE—BEAUTIFUL CO
nice house; strictly modern
ad stucco garage, h. w.
easy term sale. Ray
SALE—ROGERS PARK;
solid brick house, modern.
W. MAHER & CO., 107
SALE—NEW 7 RM. BRICK
house, 4 bedrooms. Ray, M

SALE-7 ROOM HOUSE
Main: by owner. 5337
1104
SALE-BAHGAIN: 34.
room residence. Well

PHYSICAL INSTRUMENT

[illegible]

The Daily Tribune
Chicago morning paper
The Sunday Tribune
Newspaper west of
The
It has

The
The